

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S CHEST PROTECTORS AND VESTS

For Shielding the Lungs.



FIG. 3.
Double, for the Chest and Back.

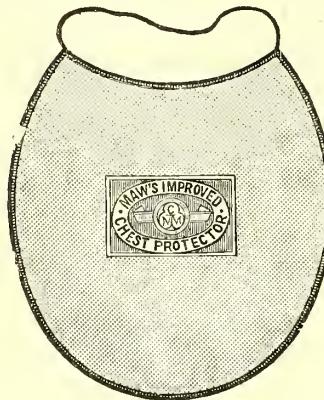


FIG. 4.
Single, Chest Protector.



FIG. 5.
Vest, a Shield for the Lungs.

CHAMOIS AND FLANNEL.

| | | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 | No. 4 | No. 5 |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Fig. 3. | Plain or Perforated ... per doz. | 19/ | 25/ | 31/ | 38/ | 46/ |
| Fig. 4. | Plain or Perforated ... , | 8/9 | 11/ | 13/ | 15/ | 19/ |
| Fig. 5. | Perforated ... , | 26/ | 33/ | 40/ | 49/ | 57/ |

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NATURAL UNDYED WOOL, OR ASSORTED.

| | | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 | No. 4 | No. 5 |
|---------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Fig. 3. | Double, best... ... per doz. | 17/ | 22/ | 27/ | 33/ | 44/ |
| | Ditto, second ... , | 14/6 | 19/ | 23/ | 28/ | 37/ |
| Fig. 4. | Single, best ... , | 7/6 | 9/6 | 11/ | 14/ | 20/ |
| | Ditto, second ... , | 6/6 | 8/ | 9/6 | 12/ | 16/ |
| Fig. 5. | Vests ... , | 17/ | 22/ | 27/ | 33/ | 40/ |

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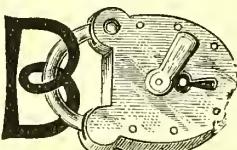
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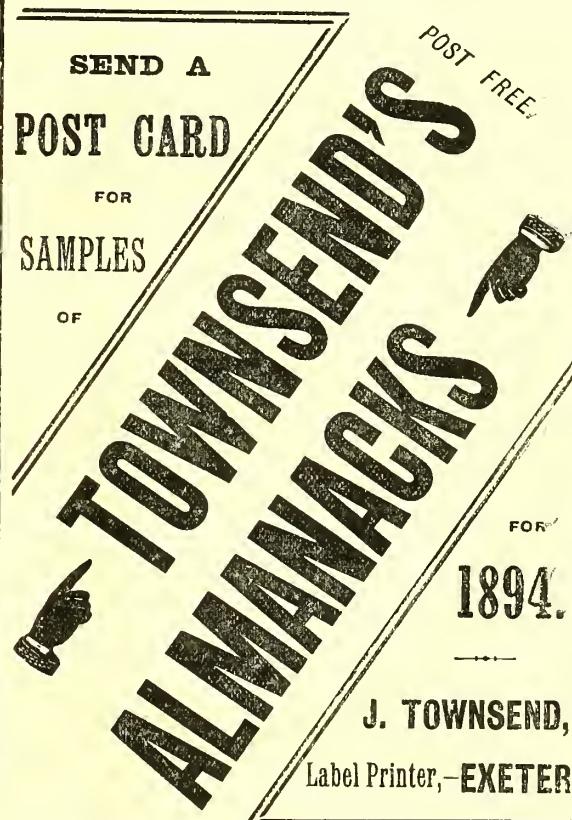
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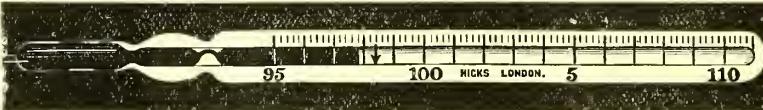
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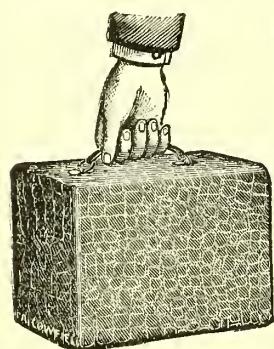
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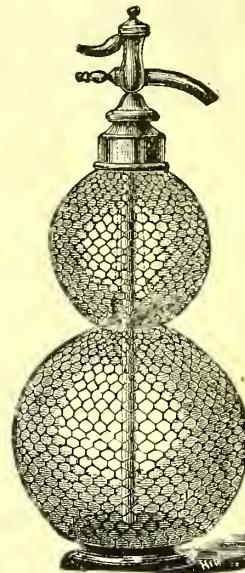
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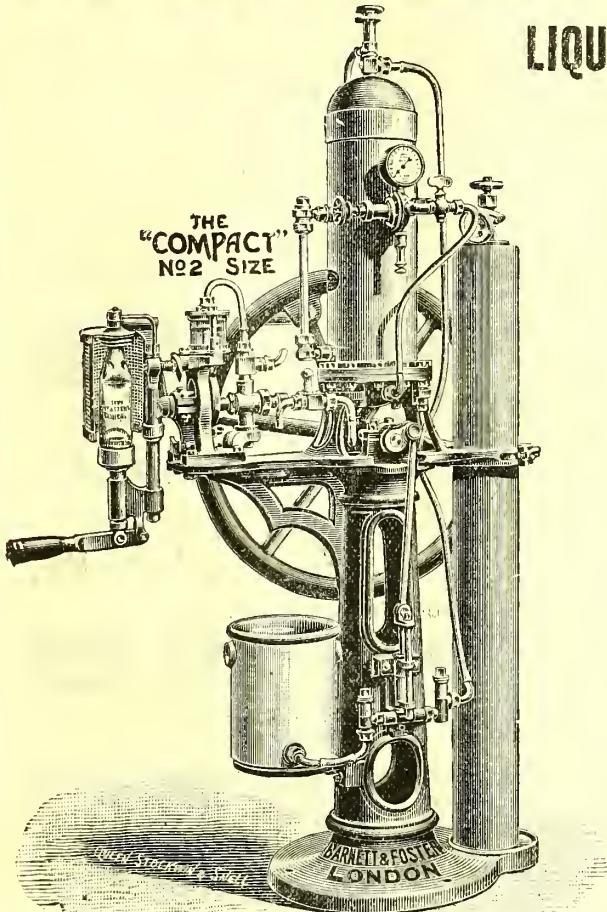
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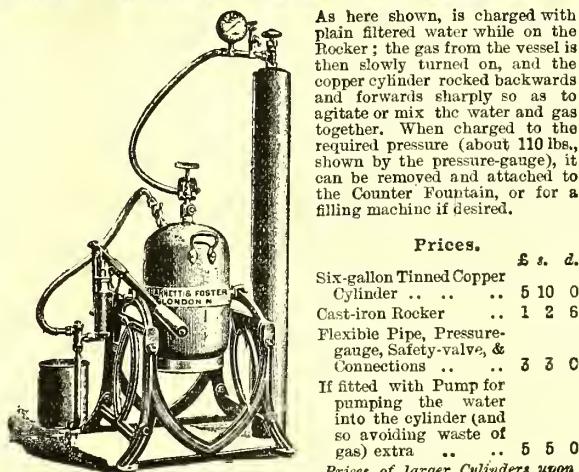
It is the Cheapest, Strongest, Hand-somest, and Best in the World.

Pure Block Tin Tops.

PRICE 1/6 EACH.

Nickel-plating Tops from 3d. each.
Silver-plating Tops from 4½d. each.
Marking on Tops Free for orders of 250. Marking on Vases Free for orders of 1,000.

THE PORTABLE CYLINDER



Portable Cylinder with Pump fitted to Rocker.

As here shown, is charged with plain filtered water while on the Rocker; the gas from the vessel is then slowly turned on, and the copper cylinder rocked backwards and forwards sharply so as to agitate or mix the water and gas together. When charged to the required pressure (about 110 lbs., shown by the pressure-gauge), it can be removed and attached to the Counter Fountain, or for a filling machine if desired.

Prices.

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---------|
| Six-gallon Tinned Copper Cylinder | 5 10 0 |
| Cast-iron Rocker | 1 2 6 |
| Flexible Pipe, Pressure-gauge, Safety-valve, & Connections | 3 3 0 |
| If fitted with Pump for pumping the water into the cylinder (and so avoiding waste of gas) extra | 5 5 0 |
| <i>Prices of larger Cylinders upon application.</i> | |

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED FREE UPON APPLICATION TO
BARNETT & FOSTER, Niagara Works,
26th Eagle Wharf Road, **LONDON, N.**

COCA-TONIC CHAMPAGNE

(LAURENT-PERRIER).

A unique Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. The finest 1884 and 1887 vintage champagne prepared by the largest Wine growers and Bottlers in the district of Bouzy, Rheims, specially prepared without sugar and with the addition of pure Coca Extract made from the finest selected leaves.

PRICES—Quarts, 84/- per dozen; Pints, 45/- per dozen; and Half-pints, 24/- per dozen.

Sold by all the Wholesale Drug Houses at these prices, less 20 per cent. to Chemists. Sole Consignees,

HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, 4 SUSSEX PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

MOST SUITABLE BASIS FOR QUININE AND OTHER MEDICATED WINES.

A. MILLAR & CO., DUBLIN; and 47 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Or of H. J. ROYDANT & CO., 75 Acre Lane, BRIXTON, S.W.

HIRST, BROOKE & HIRST (LIM.), LEEDS,

Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturers of

ORANGE WINE

Of Finest Flavour and Quality, and specially suitable for the Preparation of Orange Quinine Wine.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

Packing
Free.

INGRAM & ROYLE

Packing
Free.

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VICHY

SOLE IMPORTERS OF
(STATE SPRINGS)

VICHY

ÆSCULAP, CARLSBAD, CARLSBAD SALTS, LA-BOURBOULE, ROSBACH, VALS, ETC., ETC.

| NAME | Per Dozen | | Original Packages | | NAME | Per Dozen | | Original Packages | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Botts. | ½ Botts. | Bottles | ½ Bottles | | Botts. | ½ Botts. | Bottles | ½ Bottles |
| Æsculap .. | 15/- | 12/- | 25 | 30/- | 50 | 50/- | — | 15/- | — |
| Apollinaris .. | 6/3 | 5/- | 50 | 25/- | 100 | 39/- | — | 8/- | — |
| Bourboule (La) .. | 11/- | — | 50 | 42/- | — | — | 5/6 | 4/6 | 50 |
| Carlsbad .. | 12/- | — | 50 | 46/- | — | — | 6/- | — | 50 |
| Condal .. | 9/- | — | 50 | — | 50 | 56/- | — | 9/- | — |
| Contrexeville .. | 24/- | 15/- | — | — | — | — | 15/- | 9/- | 25 |
| Flitwick .. | — | 12/- | — | — | 50 | 42/- | — | 50 | 22/- |
| Franz-Josef .. | 13/- | 10/- | 25 | 25/- | 50 | 40/- | — | 6/- | — |
| Friedrichshaf .. | 5/- | 4/- | 50 | 20/- | 50 | 15/- | 11/- | 6/6 | 50 |
| Gerolstein .. | 15/- | 13/- | 25 | 30/- | 50 | 50/- | — | 4/6 | 50 |
| Hunyadi-Janos .. | 6/- | 4/6 | 50 | 22/- | 100 | 35/- | — | 6/- | — |
| Kronenquelle .. | 10/- | — | 50 | 40/- | — | — | 8/6 | — | 50 |
| | | | | | "Celestins," "Grande-Grille," &c. | | 8/6 | 7/6 | 33/- |
| | | | | | | | | 50 | 50 |
| | | | | | | | | | 29/- |

CARRIAGE PAID to any RAILWAY STATION in the UNITED KINGDOM.

DETAILED PRICE LIST AND PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION.

ARMBRECHT COCA WINE

ITS VIRTUES.

A powerful nerve stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs. strengthens the mental and physical powers, assuages thirst, relieves nervous debility. Given with benefit in cases of opium and morphia habit.

THE ORIGINAL.—The leaves which we always employ are those of **Erythroxylon Coca**, Lamarck. We select them with the greatest care, and ensure by a thoroughly sound process of manufacture that Armbrecht Coca Wine is a true representation of the valuable properties of the drug.

THE FAVOURITE.—The composition of the "medium" wine, which has by far the largest sale of the six varieties, is *our secret*. We introduced this wine, at the suggestion of Dr. Spencer Wells, as a kind of compromise between Malaga, which was generally considered too sweet, and Burgundy, which found some objectors on the score of tartness of taste.

Please use this Order Form.

To Messrs. Armbrecht, Nelson & Co., Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.

Please send immediately on the receipt of this by _____

| SPECIAL PRICE FOR GROSS LOTS | WHOLESALE. | | | | RETAIL PRICE. | | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|---------------|---------|------|----|----|
| | Doz. | Coca Wine | Imperial Pints | Quarts | Pints | Bottles | | | |
| — | ... | Coca Burgundy | 36/0 | — | — | — | 48/0 | “ | “ |
| — | ... | Coca Malaga | 36/0 | — | — | — | 48/0 | “ | “ |
| ... | ... | Coca Port | 36/0 | — | — | — | 48/0 | “ | “ |
| ... | ... | Coca Sherry | 36/0 | — | — | — | 48/0 | “ | “ |
| — | ... | Coca Champagne | 46/6 | — | — | — | 56/0 | “ | “ |
| — | ... | ” ” | 26/6 | — | — | — | 33/0 | “ | “ |
| ... | ... | Coca Wine Extract | 31/6 | — | — | — | 42/0 | “ | “ |
| — | ... | ” ” | 49/6 | — | — | — | 66/0 | “ | “ |
| — | ... | Coca Lozenges | 13/6 | — | — | Box | 18/0 | “ | “ |
| — | ... | ” ” | 22/6 | — | — | Tin | 30/0 | “ | “ |

PAMPHLETS FOR DISTRIBUTION—NO CHARGE.

IF ORDER BE SENT TO US DIRECT, and REMITTANCE ENCLOSED, we offer a discount of 2½ per cent. single dozen, not less; and 5 per cent. on 3-dozen lots, Carriage Paid England and Wales, and Half Scotland and Ireland.

Name _____

Address _____

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EXPORT ORDERS AND INDENTS

For firms in India, the British Colonies, and other parts abroad are executed at a substantial discount. Please order direct (giving references), or through London agents.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

ARMBRECHT, NELSON & CO.
Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London.

ORANGE WINE, PREPARED FROM FINE SEVILLE ORANGES,

Suitable for Manufacture of

ORANGE QUININE WINE.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS.

L. ROSE & CO.

REFINERY—CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON. AND LEITH, SCOTLAND.



EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.



ORANGE AND QUININE WINE, B.P.

In 26-oz. Bottles, 10/- per doz.

Prepared with HOWARD'S Sulphate of Quinine.

The Chemist and Druggist says:—"MESSRS. STEPHEN SMITH & CO., of Bow, E., are putting on the market an orange-quinine wine in wine-quart bottles. It is made according to the British Pharmacopœia, and they have sent us a sample, which we have examined critically. The orange-wine from which the preparation is made is of a pale-brown colour, good orange odour, and contains 7 per cent. of soluble matter other than quinine. This is mainly sugar. Its alcoholic strength we find to be equal to 25 per cent. proof spirit, or 11·8 per cent. by weight of alcohol, so that it is of the higher standard recognised by the Pharmacopœia. The alkaloidal value of the wine is also satisfactory. Three ounces of it yielded 2·3 grains of ether-soluble alkaloid, equal to 2·7 grains of sulphate of quinine, and allowing for experimental loss and the usual cinchonidine content (not extractable by ether) it will be seen that the wine has obtained not only the pharmacopœial *quantum*, but that it has lost little of it by tannic precipitation."

HIGH CLASS SHERRY, B.P., for Pharmaceutical purposes and Drinking, 6/6 per gall., 16/- per doz.

EXTRA PALIDO SHERRY, delicate Dry Wine, 7/3 per gall., 18/- per doz.

ORANGE WINE, GINGER WINE, S.V.R. B.P., S.V.R. for Perfumery.

HALL'S COCA WINE, from all the Wholesale Houses.

SAMPLES OF ANY OF THE ABOVE FREE.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON, E.

PETER TYRER'S SAUCES

WORCESTER, READING, HARVIE, YORKSHIRE, AND "BOROUGH" KETCHUP.

SILVER MEDAL.

| | Per gross. | Extra quality. | Per gross. | Extra quality. |
|--|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels | 5/3 | 6/3 | 16/- | 26/- |
| 1d. Giant " $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross boxes | 5/9 | 6/9 | 26/- | 38/- |
| 1d. " dozen parcels | 6/6 | 8/6 | 52/- | 62/- |
| " " $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross boxes | 7/- | 9/- | 12/- | 32/- |

ROYAL CAFE SAUCE, a Rich Fruity and Exquisite Flavour.

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint Imperial, 42/- per gross. Sample Bottles at 7/- per gross.

MANUFACTORY — 30 SOUTHALL PLACE, LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.
CHIEF SCOTCH AGENCY — West Nile Street, GLASGOW.

None genuine without the



TOWER TEA

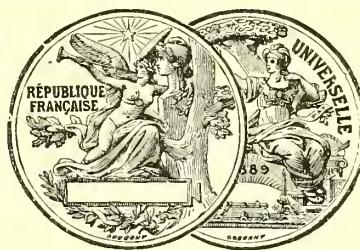
HIGHEST AWARD, PARIS, 1889.

Analysts by the "LANCET," December 20th, 1890:—

"We have submitted to examination the Teas of the Great Tower Street Tea Company (Limited). They all yield liquors which are generous to the taste, and of full strength and vigour. The results of our analysis indicate the purity and gentineness of the samples."

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Where Vacancies exist, Agencies are appointed by



PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

THE GREAT TOWER STREET TEA CO., LIMITED

5 JEWRY STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MASON & CO.'S, LIM. PREPARATIONS.



TRADE MARK.

| | |
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| Essence of Beef | Meat Juice |
| Essence of Chicken | Malted Food for Infants |
| Essence of Veal | Extract of Malt |
| Essence of Mutton | "O.K." Bouillon |
| Beef Tea Jelly | "O.K." Sauce |
| Concentrated Beef Tea | "O.K." Relish |
| Meat Lozenges | "O.K." Curry Powder |

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

417 & 419 KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, LONDON, S.W.

Unequalled for making Soups,
Gravies, Hashes, Stews, &c.

EDWARDS'

DESICCATED SOUPS.

Liberal Discount to Retail Trade.

Carriage paid on orders of £2 net and upwards.

Sole Manufacturers:—

F. KING & CO., LTD.

3 to 6 Camomile St., LONDON, E.C.

TO THE

**CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.**

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"WINCARNIS
NORWICH."Wincarnis Works,
Lower Westwick Street,
NORWICH,
December, 1887.

The Excise Authorities having created a difficulty as to the sale of Medicated Wine containing a certain percentage of alcohol, we obtained in January last, from the Inland Revenue Authorities, permission to sell our WINCARNIS,* or Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, **WITH QUININE**, without a Wine Licence, and many Chemists not holding a Wine Licence have sold considerable quantities. In order further to meet the requirements of the trade, we have introduced a Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, **NON-Alcoholic**, made from the juice of the Grape, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt. This also can be **SOLD WITHOUT A WINE LICENCE**. Your orders will oblige either direct or through the Wholesale Houses.

Yours obediently,

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED.

*N.B.—The Wine is sold in Bottles, 2/9 and 4/6 each.
Trade prices on application.*

P.S.—Under certain conditions we are willing to pay for a Licence.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED,
WINCARNIS WORKS,
Lower Westwick St., NORWICH,
and 3 New London St., LONDON, E.C.

* WINCARNIS is a NEW NAME, registered to prevent fraudulent imitations.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.**GOODALL'S
HOUSEHOLD
SPECIALITIES.****YORKSHIRE RELISH.***Most Delicious Sauce in the World.* Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each.**GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.***The Best in the World.* 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.**GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.***One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 Eggs.* In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.**GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.***Delicious Custards without Eggs.* In Boxes, 2d., 6d., & 1s. each.**GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER***Delicious Blanmange in a Few Minutes.* Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.**GOODALL'S QUININE WINE, B.P.***Best Tonic yet Introduced.* Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.**GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.***Makes the Best Ginger-Beer.* Packets, 3d. and 6d.**GOODALL'S BRUNSWICK BLACK.***For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c.* 6d. & 1s. Bottles.**GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.***Rich and Lasting Perfume.* Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.**GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER.***For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals.* Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 2s.**GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.***Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly.* In $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint, 1-pint, and Quart Boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

**PATENT MEDICINES
AND****DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.***Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to***GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.**

THE GOOD OPINIONS

ARMOUR & CO.,
59 Tooley Street,
LONDON, S.E.

Laboratories,
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

of those who have tried them are sure signs that Armour's Digestive Ferments, &c., are not only elegant and active, but can be used with greater pecuniary advantage than the less powerful products of bygone days.

We suggest

Your writing us for Price List, Printed Matter, and for our Formulary, containing many useful receipts, such as Acid. Glycerine of Pepsin, Digestive Table Salt, Pepsin Wine, Indigestion and Liver Mixture, Peptonised Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, &c., &c.

THE MOST EMINENT
AUTHORITIES
HAVE TESTED

ARMOUR'S
PRODUCTS

And endorsed the claims made for them.
Chemists find they are more economical
and easier to use than all others.
Strength Guaranteed,
if in our original packages.

Daily Letters
from the trade:

"Thanks for your formulary, which is excellent. I use your pepsin, and find it superior to any other on the market."

"It is undoubtedly the strongest and most economical I have ever met with, and I cannot praise it too highly."

"Yours truly,
____."

"I may state for some time past I have used only your pepsin, and find it much more satisfactory than any other."

"Thanks for formulary, which I think will be very useful."

"Yours truly,
____."

"For about a year the only pepsin we have used is yours (Armour); we also sell your Pepsin Tablets, and have much benefited from Recipes in your useful Formulary."

"Yours, &c.,
____."

RETAIL QUANTITIES ARE SUPPLIED BY ALL SUNDRY AND DRUG HOUSES

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO



"SALVO PETROLIA"

Absolutely Genuine Paraffinum Molle of the very Purest Form, and we claim that it is superior to Vaseline.

Manufactured by the Proprietors in Five distinct qualities—

WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, AND VETERINARY.

PACKED IN TINS, 1, 5, 10, 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs. Also in 3-ewt. Oasks.

"Edible Salvo Petrolia"

For Public Speakers, Actors, and Singers.
1s. 6d. per Tube.

"OLEUM DEELINE"

(REGISTERED).

Universally adopted by the Medical Profession for
**OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA,
AND ALL SKIN-DISEASES.**

For External and Internal Irritation of every kind.

PACKED IN CASES—

One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles.
Pint Bottles, 4s. 6d. each, for Hospitals and Dispensing Chemists.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

The above are Manufactured Solely by the Proprietors,

THE DEE OIL COMPY. LIMITED.

Works—SALTNEY, CHESTER.

OFFICES—

49 LIME STREET, E.C.

Liverpool, Dublin, Manchester, Glasgow, Hull, Cardiff, Bristol, Belfast Barrow-in-Furness, Nottingham, Paris, Hamburg, &c.

EXACT FACSIMILE



THE MOST
POPULAR
REMEDY
OF THE DAY.
SELLS AT SIGHT.

Has the Largest Sale of any Smelling Bottle in the World.

Wherever introduced has become a general favourite, giving universal satisfaction to both buyer and seller, commanding an increasing sale through personal recommendation.

Bears a larger profit than a fancy bottle, without the trouble of filling.

It is the best-got-up Shilling Article in the market.

Correspondence solicited from pushing houses publishing Price Lists.

Wholesale from all Patent Medicine Depôts.

OF BOTTLE AND LABEL.

Artistic Show Cards and Printed Matter from
MACKENZIE'S CURE DEPOT, READING.

DOROTHY Face Powder.

PREPARED IN THREE SHADES, WHITE, PINK, AND IVORY.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER PACKET.



In presenting the Dorothy Face Powder to the Public, we ask for it the same patronage and confidence which has been extended to our other preparations. Our object has been to offer to the refined circles of English Society, a Face Powder superior in quality, purity, and naturalness to any hitherto introduced.

For Wholesale Prices and other information address,

**Dorothy Dentifrice Company,
11 and 13 St. Bride Street, LONDON.**

WARRICK**WARRICK'S****Real Floral FLAVOURS.**

Real Heliotrope, Real Violets, Real Roses, Real Lavender Cachous.

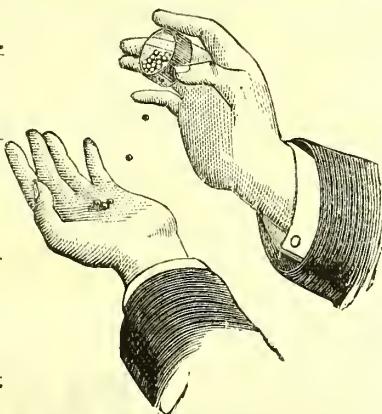
LILAC AND EAU DE COLOGNE PASTILLES.

3/- per lb., richly labelled; 4/- per dozen Boxes, gold embossed on calf.

18 OLD SWAN LANE, LONDON, E.C.

BROTHERS.**ONE BY ONE!****PASCALL'S SILVER CACHOUS**
BRILLIANTLY POLISHED.
FRAGRANT AROMA.
FINEST IN THE MARKET.IN ROUND PATENT BOXES, MADE TO RELEASE ONE BY ONE.

QUITE NOVEL
PREFERRED TO ALL OTHERS,
In 1 dozen Outer Boxes.



Most Saleable
2/3 per dozen.
In 1-lb. Bottles,
3/6 per lb.

Of the usual Wholesale Houses, and of the Manufacturer,
JAS. PASCALL, Blackfriars Rd., LONDON, S.E.

BLEASDALE'S FRAGRANT FLOWER CACHOUS

Are far ahead of anything yet produced in this class of goods.
They are WELL-MADE, BRIGHTLY GOT UP, and cannot be better described than as "Fresh bouquets cut with the May-dew on their lips."

**"QUEEN of the MEADOW" CACHOUS**

Are a novelty, and their unique fragrance has already secured for them an extensive sale.

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| LILAC. | HELIOTROPE. |
| VIOLET. | JASMINE. |
| OPOPONAX. | YLANC-YLANC. |
| ROSE. | PATCHOULY. |
| BOUQUET. | MILLEFLEUR. |
| EAU-DE-COLOGNE. | LAVENDER. |

2/6 per lb.

YORK.**JOSEPH WATSON & SONS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
GLYCERINE

DOUBLE DISTILLED CHEMICALLY PURE, 1260 Sp.G.,

ALSO FOR

NITRO-GLYCERINE AND OTHER MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

PACKED IN 10 AND 5 CWT. IRON DRUMS, TO BE RETURNED, AND IN 56 LBS. TINS FREE.

WHITEHALL SOAP WORKS, LEEDS.

BORAX & CAMPHOR SOAP.

(DODD'S PATENT.)

DODD BROS. desire to draw the attention of the trade to their Borax and Camphor Soap, the demand for which is being rapidly created, and it finds a ready sale wherever introduced. It is specially adapted for washing the Hair, and is invaluable for the Skin, Bath, and Toilet. It is packed in handsome carton cases, and retails at 6d. One-dozen box makes an attractive show.

Artistic Showcards and Handbills on application to any Wholesale House, or to DODD BROS., Stamford Hill, London, N.

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| Belfast—Clark & Co., McMullan & Co. | | | | Manchester—Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., J. Woolley, Sons & Co. |
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JAMES BOULTON & CO., LIM. CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS, CRAYFORD MILLS, STRATFORD, LONDON.

SPECIALITIES—

THE NEW PRESERVATIVE,
SEMPER-DULCIS OR EVER-SWEET
For Milk, Butter, Cream, Sausages, &c., &c.

FINEST BUTTER COLOR
(BUTTERCUP BRAND).

ACIDS OF ALL KINDS.

GRANULATED EFFervescent PREPARATIONS.

BUYERS SHOULD SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

"A CAPITAL IDEA"!!
Said friend JONES, the GO-AHEAD CHEMIST. "I'VE DOUBLED
MY TRADE last year since I commenced packing all my
customers' prescriptions in Glover's small wood
boxes."

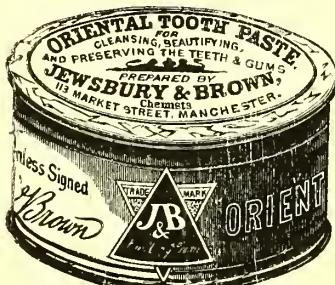
And JONES CHUCKLED!!

"CAPITAL, INDEED"!!!
Said the Colonial Shipper. "Those light nested
boxes, shipped in cases (each containing 6 gross nests),
are just what is wanted, and I am getting repeat orders
doubled. We are all indebted to the Makers,
Messrs. C. H. GLOVER & CO., of Hatcham Sawmills, Ormside St.,
Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.!!"

PRICE 14/- per doz. nests of 6 Boxes, planed and hinged, from 5½" x 2½" x 1½" to 9½" x 6½" x 4½". Nests of 6 for Bottles, 4 oz. to 16 oz., at same price. Single nest, 1½. Special Terms for Large Quantities to Shippers.

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JEWSBURY & BROWN'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.



This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

JEWSBURY & BROWN, Chemists, MANCHESTER,

and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered. Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

The Trade and Shippers supplied by the leading houses in London and elsewhere. Bills and Show Cards forwarded on receipt of address cards and directions for enclosure.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

Have the Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY'S ESTABLISHMENT,

78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.), London,
And sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot.
Chemists and Druggists selling "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" can, on application to the above address, or to the Wholesale House with whom they deal, be supplied free of charge with Handbills and Posters with their name and address printed at foot.

Wholesale Terms see List of "Proprietary Articles" in most Price Currents.

SPECIAL LINE—FEEDING BOTTLES.

GREEN GLASS, Plain Neck, best Black Rubber Fittings 20/6 per gross.

WHITE GLASS, Screw Neck, best Black Rubber Fittings 27/11 "

VEGETABLE IVORY RING SOOTHERS.. 8/6 "

Terms—Net Cash with order, packages free, delivered to rail or wharf, London.

SURREY PACKING CO., 57 New Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.

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Opposite the Julichs Place, COLOGNE,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1709.

PRIZE MEDALS:—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862 OPORTO, 1865; PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873.

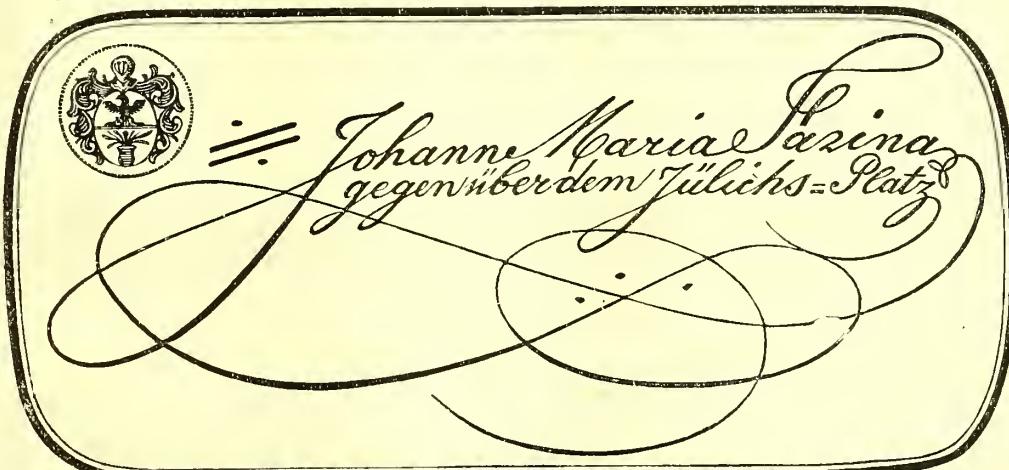
By appointment, Sole Purveyor to Her Most Gracious
 Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain & Ireland;
 Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of
 Wales; Albert II., King of Saxony;



Their Majesties, William II., German Emperor and
 King of Prussia; Alexander II., Emperor of Russia;
 Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria; Lewis, King
 of Portugal.

In consequence of increasing inquiries from the Colonies for my Eau de Cologne, the only genuine, I beg to submit my Price Current.

At the same time I beg to call special attention to the following facsimile of my Trade Mark, for the protection of which I have instituted thirteen suits in the High Court of Chancery, all of which have been decided in my favour.



All similar Labels being more or less imitations of the same, I shall proceed as before against all persons selling or exposing for sale any such imitations.

I only prepare one quality of Eau de Cologne. This quality never varies in the slightest degree, and there has not been the smallest change in the manufacture since the year 1709, when it was invented by my ancestor.

Orders equal to at least 12 dozen short bottles will be promptly executed at 13s. 6d. per dozen, against my bill drawn at three months from the date of invoice, delivered free on board the export ship, at Rotterdam Antwerp, Hamburg, or Bremen, no charge being made for the case and packing, but insurance charged extra 7½ per cent. discount is allowed for orders equal to at least 100 dozen, but on no smaller quantities.

I may add that, as I do not draw on the Colonies, all Orders must be accompanied by a credit on some London House, or permission to draw on same at three months.

The Goods can also be shipped in transit through London at a very small additional expense, full particulars of which may be obtained of my Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland:—

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| " 4 | Wickered Bottles (small) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 " | |
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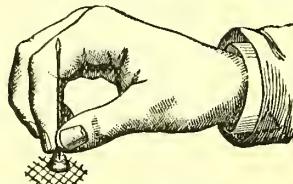
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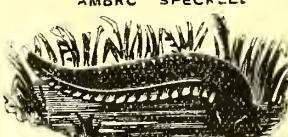
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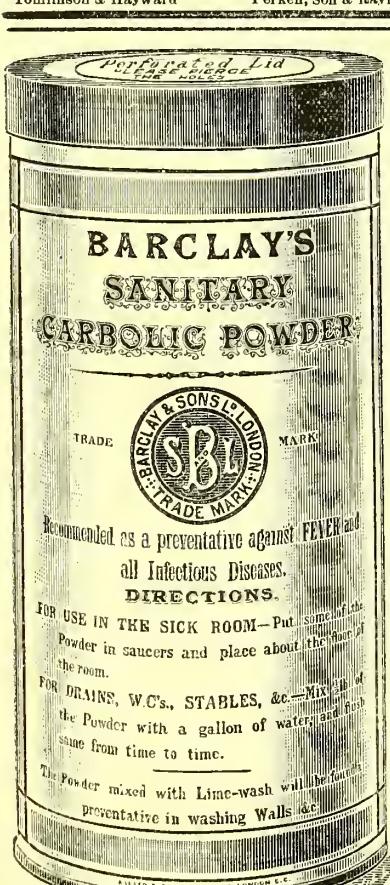
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THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1894.

We desire to call the attention of advertisers to the fact that this DIARY is now being rapidly prepared for press. The literary portion of the work is practically complete, and now that we see it in shape we can confidently predict that it will be as popular a DIARY as its predecessors. It is matter which will be of use all the year round, and will so be used in thousands of pharmacies throughout the world. It is interesting to note in this connection that from a recent examination of our subscription-registers we find that the subscribers to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST are in business in between

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and towns at home and abroad. The whole of them receive the DIARY, and this fact alone indicates how valuable it is as an advertising medium. The first edition of the DIARY to be dispatched will be the Australasian. This important consignment will be sent by

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and in order that the copies may be printed, bound and packed before she sails on November 10, we have decided that Saturday, October 28, must be the last day for receiving orders or copy for advertisements. Only a few pages will be left open then, and we strongly advise all houses to communicate with the publisher at once, so as to secure the positions they may desire.

REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.

Firms advertising in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, who have a telegraphic address registered at the Post Office, are requested to forward such addresses to us promptly, so that a correct list may be inserted in the literary section of the DIARY. This notification must reach us before October 26.

Summary.

OUR Dublin correspondent reports a dearth of qualified assistants there.

UNDER "English News" we mention a number of awards conferred upon World's Fair exhibitors.

A NUMBER of correspondents send us arithmetical solutions of the Major KCl and KBr question.

THE results in the "Corner for Students" competition are reported this week, remarks being reserved.

SOME useful novelties are described in this issue, which our subscribers may find to be profitable stock.

WE print the names of those who passed the Major, Minor, and Modified examinations in Edinburgh this month.

THE Lincoln Magistrates have fined a herbalist for selling herb beer on Sunday, and a ginger-beer vendor was similarly punished.

THE British Consul at Sarache furnishes particulars of how Morocco wax is adulterated with paraffin. The matter is mentioned on page 592.

IN an editorial article we recur to the case of the Wiltshire chemist and his landlord, the point of view of the latter having been presented in a local newspaper.

THE charge against a Norwich chemist of indecent assault on little girls has broken down, the grand jury at the Yarmouth Quarter Sessions having thrown out both bills.

MESSES. BLONDEAU ET CIE. opportunely call attention to the necessity for careful testing of otto of rose before stocking it. High prices sometimes tempt to adulteration.

MILK OF SULPHUR appears again in our legal reports, but the prosecution once more failed. One ground of defence was that it was not safe to administer pure sulphur to children.

MR. FERNANDO, the Pimlico chemist, has pleaded in the Westminster County Court, as a reason why he could not pay a debt, that he had become entangled with a scamp who forged his name.

THE body of Professor Maisch, Philadelphia, was cremated on September 14. The chair of materia medica and botany, which his death rendered vacant, has been filled by the appointment of Professor E. S. Bastin, of Chicago.

SERIOUS competition with pharmacists is threatened in several large towns in France, such as Lyons and Roubaix, where pharmacies subsidised by the municipalities are to be established, at which medicines will be sold at cost price.

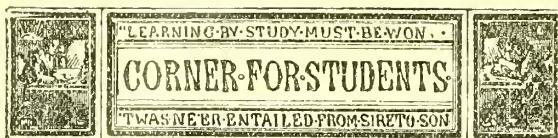
AN almost verbatim report of the very important judgment given by the Dublin magistrate in the Kay's Essence case is published this week. It raises several important considerations which concern the trade on both sides of the Irish Sea.

WE give a budget of interesting Australian news this week, which includes further particulars of the New South Wales Pharmacy Bill. Some important proposals in regard to the importation of arsenic and potassium cyanide are made in New Zealand.

CHEAP screw-stoppered bottles which did not fit accurately were the subject of an action brought before Mr. Commissioner Kerr. The vendors will have to pay to the purchasers some damages for the consequences of the deficient quantity of the bottles they sold.

A LAMBETH chemist's assistant (unqualified) has acquired a special distinction in a coroner's court. Inquests were held on the same afternoon on two children, both of whom had been under his treatment. Mr. Braxton Hicks was the coroner, and at the request of the jury he administered a severe censure on this prescriber.

A STRATFORD chemist has been prosecuted under the Indecent Advertisements' Act, for having exhibited in his window some boxes of check-pessaries, at the bottom of which was a folded circular referring to them. The Magistrate said that if the print had been open in the window, it would have been indecent, but under the circumstances there was no offence.



CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.C.S., F.I.C.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will again form the subject of the exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof must be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Wednesday, October 25, and the samples will be forwarded immediately. It should be understood that in this, as in other competitions, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST recognises no distinction of sex.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, November 4. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected; in this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts of which the mixture is composed.

REPORTS.

The subject of the last exercise was a mixture of 3 parts of ferrous sulphate, 1 part of manganous sulphate, and 1 part of ammonium alum. Its calculated composition was :—

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Fe | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.08 |
| Mn | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.56 |
| Al | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.21 |
| NH ₄ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .79 |
| SO ₄ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37.16 |
| H ₂ O | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44.20 |
| | | | | | | | 100.00 |

It contained a trace of potassium.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSIS.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|-----|--------------|-----------------------|----|----|----|
| W. H. Wandless (1st Prize) | .. | 100 | Perseverance | .. | .. | .. | 70 |
| A. M. Thorpe (2nd Prize) | .. | 98 | Hopeful | .. | .. | .. | 70 |
| Caryoph | .. | .. | 95 | Iodi Hydrag. | .. | .. | 70 |
| Damver | .. | .. | 93 | Isle of Wight | .. | .. | 68 |
| Zymine | .. | .. | 93 | Phoenix | .. | .. | 67 |
| Dunelm | .. | .. | 92 | Victory | .. | .. | 66 |
| Cortex | .. | .. | 92 | Edo | .. | .. | 65 |
| N. Jones | .. | .. | 92 | Alloxan | .. | .. | 65 |
| Timothy | .. | .. | 92 | Perseverando Vincimus | .. | .. | 63 |
| U. Read | .. | .. | 90 | Ornum | .. | .. | 60 |
| Campanulate | .. | .. | 90 | R. B. Carnegie | .. | .. | 55 |
| Vigovina | .. | .. | 88 | A. W. Latham | .. | .. | 53 |
| Nihil | .. | .. | 87 | Monsrosarum | .. | .. | 52 |
| Platinum | .. | .. | 83 | Styrax | .. | .. | 50 |
| Wilkie | .. | .. | 85 | R. A. W. | .. | .. | 48 |
| Cocker | .. | .. | 85 | H. Lucas | .. | .. | 46 |
| Frango | .. | .. | 84 | H. Tinker | .. | .. | 45 |
| Cono | .. | .. | 83 | Aesculap | .. | .. | 43 |
| W. J. H. | .. | .. | 81 | H. A. L. | .. | .. | 42 |
| P. Harris | .. | .. | 80 | Kapomor | .. | .. | 40 |
| Yattaff | .. | .. | 75 | Hopeless | .. | .. | 15 |
| C. A. W. | .. | .. | 72 | Wilkie | .. | .. | 5 |

Prizes.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to W. HOOD WANDLESS, c/o Messrs. Wilson & Kitchin, 27 King Street, Whitehaven.

The Second Prize has been awarded to ARTHUR M. THORPE, c/o Mr. E. W. Bell, F.C.S., Spalding, Lincs.

* * * Remarks to correspondents will appear in our next issue

English News.

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

An Unqualified and Prescribing Chemist's Assistant.

On October 13, Mr. Braxton Hicks held two inquests at Lambeth in succession on children who had died, both of whom had been prescribed for by a young man in a chemist's shop in the district. The first case was that of a child of five months named Horace Graham. On October 7 the baby was seized with diarrhoea and sickness. The father took his child to 164 Lambeth Walk, which was a chemist's shop kept by a Mr. Douglas. He there saw a young man, whom he now knew to be Mr. J. H. H. Douglas. He told him that the child was either teething or sickening for something. In reply to questions, witness also told him that it had had diarrhoea and sickness and a little cough, and the gentleman placed his hand on the child's forehead and looked at its face. He then gave witness some medicine and a powder, and recommended some prepared food for the baby. Witness went home and told his wife to give the child the medicine, &c. Next day the little one seemed worse, so witness again took him to the chemist's, but on this occasion he saw, not Mr. Douglas, jun., but an assistant, who advised him to take the child to a doctor. He quite thought the chemists were properly qualified. Mr. J. H. H. Douglas stated that he was a son of Mr. Joseph Stringer Douglas, who was a qualified chemist before the passing of the Act, and who carried on business at 164 Lambeth Walk. Witness was in no way a pharmaceutical or registered chemist. Dr. John Wood stated that the cause of death was collapse due to diarrhoea and sickness. Whether the diarrhoea and sickness were caused in the first place by improper feeding he was unable to say, but it was certainly kept up and increased from that cause, during the last two or three days, and the food recommended by the chemist could only act as an irritant to the stomach and bowels. He thought it was to be deeply regretted that the child was not taken to a medical man in the first instance, instead of being tampered with by a chemist, whose legitimate business was to dispense and not to prescribe medicines. The other case was that of a child named William Simpson, five years of age, who had succumbed to an attack of pneumonia. In this case also the father went to Messrs. Douglas's shop and asked for something "for a cold." He was given 3d. worth of a mixture. This was on October 5, and on October 7, the quantity was repeated. Three days later the child died. Dr. Albert James Kane, who saw the body after death, said it was that of a fine child, and with proper medical treatment ought to have been cured. The Coroner said if poor people only knew that chemists were not doctors many lives would be saved. In this case the chemist never even saw the child. This shop was practically in charge of two unqualified persons.

Verdicts in accordance with the medical evidence were returned in each case, and the jury reported that the chemists were worthy of censure and asked the Coroner to report the case to the Pharmaceutical Society. The Coroner strongly animadverted on the "reprehensible" conduct of chemists in prescribing for children, and said such cases as these should act as a warning to poor people, and in conveying the censure to Mr. Douglas, said it referred to the whole establishment.

[The name of the father, which is given as Joseph Stringer Douglas, does not appear on the register].

A Chemical-manufacturer's Difficulties.

On October 14, Mr. Commissioner Kerr, in the City of London Court, disposed of the case of Gunn v. Wolff, which

was briefly reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last week. The plaintiff applied to enforce the payment of the sum of 34*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* due from the defendant, Mr. G. G. Wolff, chemical manufacturer, Calverley Grove, Hornsey, for goods supplied to him in the way of his trade. Mr. Hurd again appeared as solicitor for the plaintiff. The defendant on the last occasion said he could not pay the debt, and that he owed other larger sums. Mr. Commissioner Kerr thereupon ordered him to bring in a list of his liabilities.

The defendant now produced the list, showing debts to the amount of several hundreds of pounds, one of his creditors being Mrs. B. Wolff for 250*l.*

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: Who is "Mrs. B. Wolff"?

The defendant: She is my wife.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: Oh! Well, I don't care about your wife's debt. What about the rest?

The defendant explained that he was paying them off as well as he could. He was handing every penny he earned over to his creditors.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: A man's own wife now becomes his creditor. That new system of altering the relations of husbands and wives has led to any amount of roguery.

Mr. Hurd asserted that the defendant had recently made over some of his property to his wife.

The defendant said that was not so. In cross-examination, the defendant said he was not about to move to Shoreditch, and he had not just ordered a large cargo of chemicals from Germany. He had ordered 20*l.* worth of goods, but he was doing very little business. He had only two travellers in his service now.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said if the defendant employed travellers he must pay his debts.

The defendant: They take 7*½* per cent. commission.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: That does not matter. You must pay 2*l.* per month, and mind you keep it up.

Made Up his Own Medicines.

Mr. Graham, Coroner, held an inquiry at Jarrow, on Oct. 13, touching the death of a man named Francis Rodgers, who had died on the previous Wednesday. His wife said deceased was 56 years of age. He was a machineman at Rennoldson's Works, South Shields. Eleven weeks ago he had rheumatism in his left leg. He kept a recipe-book, which he made himself by clippings out of newspapers, &c., and from this he always made up his own medicines. He made up a liniment, the ingredients of which he purchased at Mason's Patent-medicine Stores. Witness did not know how it was made up, as he bought the things himself. Shortly after applying the mixture to his leg it became inflamed. It had been previously made tender by hot fomentations. It quickly got worse, so witness asked the visiting-nurse to come and see him. Amelia Anderson, nurse, said she first saw deceased on August 9. His left leg, at the upper part of the calf, had burst. She attended him twice daily until his death. The leg, which she dressed every day, was in a very bad state, and at one time had eight or nine holes in it, and he seemed to suffer a deal of pain. She asked him what caused his leg to become so very bad, and he told her that he had been rubbing it with a liniment of his own making. He would give her no information as to what was in it, but on the third morning of her visit she found a bottle in bed beside him. She then asked if he had been rubbing his leg with turpentine, and he replied, "Yes; and also with ammonia," and he also told her there were other things in it, but he would not tell her what they were. He said it eased his pains, and if he had the chance to procure it and the necessity to use it again he would do so. Dr. Whamond gave it as his opinion that death was due to exhaustion caused by the application of some irritating liniment. The Coroner said this was one more instance of the folly, and worse than folly, of a man attempting to be his own doctor. A man who was his own lawyer only suffered in his pocket, but in the case of his being his own doctor his health was at stake, and, in this particular case, his life. He was only 56 years of age—not a great age—and a strong man, and his useful life had been thrown away by an act of extreme folly. He had evidently been an obstinate man, and proud of the little knowledge he possessed. If a quack had done this they should have sent him for trial; but deceased having done it himself, he alone was responsible. A verdict was then returned in accordance with the medical evidence.

Carbolie-acid Poisonings.

Valentyne James Brown, aged 22 years, lost his situation as an attendant at the Gore Farm Fever Hospital, Darent, Kent, and this so preyed upon his mind that while staying at Pearce's Hotel, Bow Street, he drank an ounce of second quality carbolic-acid. He died, and on Monday the particulars of the case came out at the inquest.

Frances Sharpe, the wife of a clerk living at Eastbourne Road, South Tottenham, had been confined, and the nurse went to the oilman's for some Condy's fluid. By some mistake carbolic-acid was supplied and used, with the result that Mrs. Sharpe died on Monday. The oilman said carbolic fluid was asked for.

Dr. Gordon Hogg held an inquest at Willesden, on Wednesday, regarding the death of Philip Allen (34), a collector for a local company. His dead body was found in a field at Willesden on Saturday, an empty carbolic-acid bottle alongside it. Dr. Burns Gibson found that death was due to the acid, although deceased had left a written statement that he had taken 18 grs. of opium ineffectually.

A Medical Student Attempts Suicide.

At the Blackburn Police Court, on Monday, Thomas Thompson Blythe, 32, medical student, of 11 Mornington Avenue, London, was charged with using threats and also with attempting suicide by taking poison, at the Old Bull Hotel, on October 11. The evidence showed that the accused had taken 4 oz. of laudanum, but, fortunately, he vomited, and recovered in the infirmary. He was in pecuniary difficulties. The Magistrates allowed Blythe to be released upon his relatives undertaking to look closely after him.

Chemistry Lectures in Liverpool.

Two courses of evening lectures are to be given at University College, Liverpool, this session entitled "Chemistry in Relation to Every-day Industries." The first course is by Dr. Charles A. Kohn. Amongst the subjects to be dealt with are petroleum, alcohol, soap, coal-tar, and other industries related to organic chemistry. The second course will be given after Christmas by Dr. T. L. Bailey, and will treat of soda, fuel, saltpetre, and allied products. Each course will consist of ten illustrated lectures, and each lecture will be independent of the others.

Compensation to a Chemist's Wife.

At the Bromley County Court, on October 12, Mrs. Patterson, wife of a chemist at Limehouse, got a verdict for 20*l.* and costs from Messrs. Curtiss & Sons, shipping agents, of Portsmouth, as compensation for injuries resulting from a collision between a trap in which she was being driven and one of the plaintiffs' vans.

The Norwich Chemist Acquitted.

At the Yarmouth Quarter Sessions, on Monday, before the Recorder, Mr. Sims Reeves, James Robinson, chemist, of Norwich, surrendered to his bail on an indictment charging him with indecent assaults on a child named Margaret Seager, on September 5, and a little girl named Laura Read, on September 7. The defendant had retained Mr. Horace Brown and Mr. A. H. Poyser, jun., instructed by Mr. Blake, for his defence; and Mr. Eversley, instructed by the town clerk, appeared for the prosecution.

The grand jury, after a somewhat lengthy discussion, threw out both the bills, the foreman remarking that he was directed to say that the grand jury were not unanimous, but that was the decision of the majority. The defendant was accordingly discharged.

Concert at the Hospital for Incurables.

On Monday evening last Mr. John Lorimer, family, and friends gave a concert to the inmates of the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney. It was estimated that about 200 of the inmates, nurses, and friends assembled in the really fine room at the hospital available for such occasions. The programme was a good one, and embraced soli, duet, and trio for violin, cello, and piano; ballads, duets, and part-songs, recitations, and nigger-songs. In addition to the giver of the concert, Miss Lorimer, Mr. G. Lorimer, Miss L. Lorimer, and Master Arthur Lorimer, and a numerous party

of friends gave their services in the laudable effort to provide a most pleasing and enjoyable musical evening for the inmates of this hospital.

Reduction of an Analyst's Salary.

At a meeting of the General Purposes Committee of the Swansea Corporation, on October 11, Mr. David Harris moved a resolution fixing the future emoluments of Dr. W. Morgan, the borough analyst, at prices which will, it is expected, lead to a reduction from about 260*l.* a year to 100*l.* The resolution was carried. The remuneration on ordinary samples would, according to the new scale, be about one-third of the old amount, while the salary from gas samples is reduced from 100*l.* to 20*l.*

Orders of Commitment against Chemists.

At the Reading County Court, before His Honour Judge Lushington, Mr. Stevenson, a chemist, of London, was sued by Messrs. Bracher & Sydenham, jewellers, of Reading, for 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, the value of goods supplied by plaintiffs when, according to the defendant, he was in better circumstances than at present. The jewellery was supplied some years ago. He now lived in a house with a rental of 45*l.* per annum, which his friends paid. He was in arrears of rent for his shop, and had no means to pay. His Honour committed him for twenty-eight days.

In the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, in the case of the Mutual Loan Fund Association *v.* Phillips, the plaintiffs applied for the committal of the defendant on a judgment summons. The plaintiffs' representative, in giving evidence as to means, somewhat surprised His Honour by saying that the defendant carried on the combined business of a chemist and hairdresser at White's Row, Spitalfields, where he did a very extensive trade, but never paid his debts except under orders of committal. Several such orders had been made against him, and he had always complied with them. Defendant did not appear, and His Honour made an order for his committal to Holloway for twelve days, suspended for a month.

The case of Samuel *v.* Fernando came before Judge Lumley-Smith, Q.C., in the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, on a judgment summons. The defendant said he was unable to pay the amount on the summons—18*l.* Mr. Carr, who represented the plaintiff, said the defendant was the same with everyone. His Honour: If you choose to trade with a man who has that reputation you must take the risk. The defendant said he always carried on business by paying for all he had, but had got entangled with a scamp who forged his name and was now undergoing 18 months' hard labour. Mr. Carr said he heard of that a long time ago. The defendant was a chemist in Victoria Buildings, Pimlico, and could pay. When he had been there the defendant said he was not Fernando. The defendant said he had never said so. His Honour observed that there seemed to be a bit of a shuffle at the bottom of it, but plaintiff ought not to have let the amount run up to 18*l.* when the order was for 2*l.* a month. There would be a new order of 2*l.* a month.

Analysis of Disinfectants.

At the meeting of the Holborn Board of Works, on Monday evening, the minutes of the Finance Committee mentioned a charge of 12 guineas by Mr. J. R. Coldwell, the analyst to the Board, for an analysis of disinfectants sent in by the contractor. The Rev. F. Thorne asked, Was it not Mr. Coldwell's duty, as public analyst to the Board, to analyse all samples sent in? The Chairman (Mr. G. Phillips) said there was a great deal to be said on both sides of the question. They would remember when Mr. Coldwell was appointed to the office, he was asked would he analyse water without charge, and he replied that he was quite willing to do so. But while he was ready to do special work like that, he did not think they could ask him to analyse any number of samples without giving him some extra remuneration. In reply to a member, the Clerk said there were 24 samples of disinfectants submitted to the analyst for examination. Fourteen of them were up to the required standard, and 10 below. For the examination of the 10, the sum of 5 guineas had been deducted from the account of the contractor. After some discussion, it was decided to

draw the cheque, and hold it over until the Finance Committee had further considered the matter.

Not the Result of the Chemist's Prescribing.

Last week Mr. Drew, the West London Coroner, held an inquest at Fulham concerning the death of Walter Protheroe-Harrold, aged 13 years, son of an export coal merchant, who died from poisoning by pork on Friday last. The mother said the boy had some pressed pork for his dinner, and shortly after midnight he complained of diarrhoea and vomiting. The same day a chemist prescribed a powder and a draught, but as he got worse a doctor was called in, and he expired shortly afterwards. John Beedie, an unqualified (chemist's) assistant, deposed that he prescribed the powder and draught. Dr. Hutton York, of 109 Fulham Palace Road, detailed the symptoms, and said a *post-mortem* examination revealed that the lungs were consolidated, and there were signs of double pneumonia. The stomach was congested, and the intestines were inflamed, indicating irritation, no doubt set up by eating pork. Death was due to exhaustion, consequent on the inflammation. By the Coroner: The powder and draught given by the chemist would do no harm.

A Druggist Committed for Trial.

The Stockport (Lancashire) Magistrates were engaged for over six hours on Tuesday in hearing a charge against William Miller Kirton, who carried on business as a druggist at Belmont Street, Heaton Norris, for performing an illegal operation upon a young woman named Mary Jane Cordrey, and also in hearing a charge against a married woman named Fanny Robinson, for aiding and abetting Kirton. The case created a great amount of interest in the town, and though the general public were not admitted to the court, there was a large attendance of the medical profession. Kirton is 55 years of age, and has been in the army. When in the Army Hospital Corps he obtained his diploma as a dispenser, and was employed in the army as such. For some time he had been dispenser for a Stockport doctor, but latterly had carried on business as a druggist, keeping a drug-store at the address named. He was defended by Mr. Richard Brown, solicitor. The evidence for the prosecution, which was conducted on behalf of the Treasury, was to the effect that Robinson took the young woman, Cordrey, to Kirton's shop, and that he (Kirton) performed the illegal operation upon her on two different occasions. Mr. Brown, for the defence, suggested that the girl Cordrey had consulted Kirton for piles. He characterised as absurd the suggestion that his client had performed the illegal operation upon the woman Cordrey, and said that if women who consulted chemists, druggists, or doctors, upon matters, could be able, unsupported, to convict a man of so serious an offence, no profession would be safe. Both prisoners were committed to the Manchester Assizes for trial, bail being refused. [The defendant in this case is not on the register of chemists and druggists.]

Assault by a Chemist's Assistant.

At the Knutsford Quarter Sessions on Tuesday, Walter Buckley, a chemist's assistant, of Stalybridge, was charged with assaulting Mabel Marden, aged 7, on July 10 last. Evidence was given by the girl and her mother, also a neighbour named Sidebottom, in whose house the offence took place. Medical evidence was given by Dr. Clifford and Dr. Robertson Dudley. The prisoner was then sworn to give evidence on his own behalf, and denied having committed the offence, although he admitted an accidental occurrence. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Recorder, in sentencing him to nine months' imprisonment, said he had been guilty on the clearest evidence of a scandalous, disgraceful, and horrible offence.

Awards at the Chicago Exposition.

We have received notification that awards at the Chicago Exposition have been announced as under:—

Ash, Claudio & Sons (Limited), Broad Street, Golden Square, W., dental sundries.

Joseph Baker & Sons, 58 City Road, London, E.C., lozenge-machinery, &c.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill, London, E.C., prepared cocoa.

Arthur B. Cruickshank, 24 Great Western Road, Westbourne Park, London, W., "Vonda" syringe.

C. de Soysa (Colombo Section), food preparations.

Joseph Edmunds, Belper Street, Barnsbury, London, sauces and condiments.

English Dental Speciality Co. (Limited), New Barnet, dental apparatus and chair.

Julien Heyzer (Ceylon Section), sauces and condiments.

Holdsworth, McPherson, & Co., Sydney, N.S.W., filters.

King & Co. (Limited), 3-6 Camomile Street, London, desiccated soups and vegetables.

Lever Brothers (Limited), of Port Sunlight, Birkenhead, and Paul's Wharf, London, for Sunlight soap.

Ness & Co., Darlington, for sheep-dip and thyme cresol disinfectants.

Sydney Meat Company, N.S.W., beef extract.

Tomlinson & Hayward, Lincoln, for Hayward's sheep-dip.

Messrs. Fassett & Johnson, 32 Snow Hill, wish us to give the exact words of the cable they received from America respecting the award for Messrs. Sebury & Johnson's goods at Chicago, mentioned last week. It ran thus:—"Gained medal and diploma Chicago highest award."

Irish News.

Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland Assistants' Examination.

A successful candidate at the October examination sends the following account of his experience. The examination was held in a spacious room, in the centre of which the examiners were seated. The following questions were put:—

What colour is acetum? What likely impurity might be found in it by using the barium test? Shown PbI_2 , was asked what it was, and how would I know it contained 1? What the dose of strichnine and of the liq.? What preparations of hyd. perchlor. in B.P.? Strength of liq., and why is ammon. chlorid. used in preparing it? Composition and strength of lot. flav.? What takes place if H_2SO_4 be added to lot. plumbi? How to test liq. hyd. perchlor.? Composition and strength of tr. and vin. quin.? Is there anything objectionable in a mixture containing soda carb. and liq. strych.? If so, why? Dose of liq. strych. and alkaloid? Dose of phenazonium? Characteristics of ac. acetic. glacial., and preparations.

About a dozen prescriptions were then given for translation, after which a second examiner took the candidate. Showed cinchona, buchu, sarsaparilla, and rose-leaves, and asked about the preparations of these? Senna, how many kinds? What is the peculiarity in the form of the senna-leaf, the preparations, &c.? In pharmacy a mixture of bals. copaibæ and liq. potass. was given to compound, and the following questions put:—

What other emulsifier might be used in such a mixture? Strength of P. opii co., Dover's powder, and liq. ext. opii, and dose of each? Also dose of calomel, morph. mur. and composition of pil. rhei co., and strength of liq. morph. mur.?

Dearth of Assistants.

There is at present in Dublin a great dearth of capable and experienced assistants, and several good berths for both qualified and unqualified men are at present vacant. This state of affairs is partly the outcome of the system adopted by employers of refusing to receive applications from assistants only who are "disengaged," and partly from the eagerness with which newly-qualified men rush into business for themselves, sooner than gain further experience from others. Still, the scale of salaries is not by any means advancing.

DRUGGIST: "Did you take that salve around to Mr. Jeffries?" Pat: "I did, an' I brought it back agin." **Drug-gist:** "What's the matter?" Pat: "'Twas the wrong number. The man that lives there has salve for sale himself. He has his soign on his dure mat."—*Pharmaceutical Era*.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

MUNICIPAL PHARMACIES.—A new development in competition has taken place in French pharmacy lately through the Lyons Town Council having decided to open a Municipal pharmacy at which all medicaments will be sold at cost price. A similar course has been followed at Roubaix, where the Council voted last Saturday for a pharmacy of a like nature. A credit of 25,000f. was opened with this object, and it was decided to allow a salary of 3,500f. per annum for the chemist who will be in charge.

THE ST. PETERSBURG JUBILEE.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Paris Society of Pharmacy a few days ago, the President, M. Bürcher, announced that he had received an invitation from the Pharmaceutical Society of St. Petersburg, which is celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of its existence this month, to send a delegate as representative of French pharmacy. M. Bürcher expressed his regret that the letter had arrived too late to allow of the necessary arrangements being made, otherwise the Paris Society would have considered it a privilege to be represented on such an occasion.

A FRENCH ARTIST ON AMERICAN PHARMACIES.—M. Forain, a well-known French artist, who was engaged by the Paris *New York Herald* to visit the Chicago Exhibition, has been interviewed on his return by the *Gaulois*. M. Forain seems to have been particularly struck with the American pharmacies. They are very gay, he says. Many of them exhibit portraits of actresses in their windows by the side of cats' skins for rheumatism, and bottles of medicines. You go to these pharmacies for refreshments on Sundays. The proprietors of these pharmacies scarcely claim to be "pharmacis de la première classe."

A SERIOUS THEFT.—M. Beynet, pharmacist, 10 Rue de Chaillet, Paris, had occasion recently to go to an unoccupied room in his apartment, which had until the last few days been occupied by a laboratory-assistant who has now left his service. In opening a cupboard, M. Beynet noticed a certain number of objects and books belonging to a Mme. Sano, who is tenant in the same house. The pharmacist's suspicions were aroused, and he at once gave information to M. Delamarre, Police Commissary of the quarter. The latter found on investigation that Mme. Sano's apartment had been entirely stripped during her absence from Paris. This lady now discovers that her loss amounts to more than 20,000 francs, comprising a certain number of share-warrants to bearer, a cheque-book, and expensive jewels. The police are searching for the laboratory-assistant.

TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION BY OZONISED AIR.—At the meeting last week of the Academy of Medicine, M. Hérard analysed a paper by MM. Labbé and Oudin, relative to the treatment of consumption by ozonised air, obtained by means of electricity. The paper was accompanied by 38 clinical observations. M. Hérard formed a favourable opinion concerning the application of this method, and arrived at the following conclusions:—(1) Ozonised air is efficacious in the treatment of anaemia. (2) It acts favourably on pulmonary tuberculosis by modifying the general state of the patient, but influences more slowly the direct seat of the disease. A cure is only obtained after a prolonged treatment. (3) This form of medicinal treatment should, however, be encouraged, as it constitutes a valuable therapeutical resource for the numerous class of patients who require a change of air, and are unable to obtain that mode of treatment.

A PRECIOUS POODLE.—The Fourth Chamber of the Seine Tribunal has recently tried a case in which the owner of a French poodle sought to recover 1,120f. damages from a pharmacist, who sold a solution which, it was alleged, caused the dog's death by its use. In February last the proprietor of the poodle sent the servant to the pharmacist to obtain a lotion for the dog, which was suffering from "tick." The chemist supplied a bottle of a speciality having carbolic acid as a base, at the same time explaining its use. The dog was rubbed with the preparation, and died, while

the servant had her hands burnt. The court gave judgment exonerating the pharmacist. It was held that the dog's death and the burns on the servant's hands were caused by negligence on the part of the latter, who, instead of mixing the contents of the bottle in the proportion of 1 to 2 of water, as directed, had reversed the proportions. A verdict for the pharmacist, with costs, resulted.

Foreign and Colonial News.

A MEDICAL SCHOOL has recently been opened at Chicago in which the lectures are delivered at night only.

"IZAL" has been registered as a trade-mark in the United States by Newton, Chambers & Co. (Limited). Thorncliffe. The same firm have also registered the title "Noxona" for sheep-dip.

PROFESSOR MAISCH'S SUCCESSOR.—There has been considerable speculation in pharmaceutical circles relative to the probable successor of Professor Maisch at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. At an election held September 25, it was decided to offer the chair of *materia medica* and botany to Professor Edson S. Bastin, of Chicago, who, we (*The Pharmaceutical Era*) are informed, has accepted the tender.

AMERICAN WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS had a good time in Detroit, Mich., last week. The National Association of them met there on October 9 and 10. There was much to make the visitors enjoy themselves. We hear, for example, that the Foster Hilson Company furnished an ample supply of their "Hoffman House Bouquet" cigars, the Rosbach and Franz Josef Company sent an abundance of Rosbach table-water, Messrs. Frederick De Barry & Co. rained "G. H. Mum's extra dry" upon the wholesalers, and Adams & Son provided the chewing-gum. These were merely incidentals.

SANITATION IN TURKEY.—Dr. Chantemesse, a French bacteriologist of note, has proceeded to Turkey, at the request of the Sultan, for the purpose of drawing up a project for the sanitation of Constantinople, and of giving assistance in preventing the recurrence of cholera in European Turkey. The doctor has set to work with a will immediately after his arrival. He has made the laboratory of the Imperial School of Medicine his headquarters, and a commission of medical men is to be appointed to help him in his work. The fee payable by the Treasury to Dr. Chantemesse for his work in Constantinople is 100,000 francs. That sum has been deposited at the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

ADULTERATION OF BEESWAX BY PARAFFIN.—The practice of adulterating beeswax with low-class paraffin, which used to prevail extensively in Morocco, but was scotched for a while by exposure of the fraud and consequent depreciation of the adulterated article in the English market, seems to be again reviving. The British consul at Sarache reports that in 1892 6,920 cwt. of candles were imported there, against 3,592 cwt. in 1891, 98 per cent. coming from England. A considerable portion of these, which are all paraffin of inferior quality, are diverted from their legitimate use in Fez, and employed in adulterating beeswax, for which purpose it is more convenient to use paraffin in this shape than in any other, as it averts suspicion.

A NEW REFUSE-DESTROYER.—A citizen of Berlin has patented a process for the preparation of fuel from kitchen and house refuse, and offered his patent for sale to the authorities of the city. His process briefly consists in carting the refuse to a spot where it is to be subjected to drying on large trays, and then to reduction to powder in suitable mills. The powder is combined with a sticky substance, with which it is made into bricks, in the proportion of nine parts of refuse to one of binding-matter. The composition of the bricks is the inventor's secret; but he maintains that their heat-generating power is at least equal to that of ordinary house-coal, and that the percentage of ash produced by incineration is very small. The saving, as compared with the present method of disposing of the city refuse, is said to be exceedingly important, as the binding-body

costs only 4s. per 1,000 bricks, and the wages amount to about 6s. 3d. per 1,000. The interest on the cost of the construction of the machinery required for the conversion of the refuse at a daily capacity of production of 150,000 bricks amounts only to 36s. per day.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE PROF. MAISCH took place at Philadelphia on September 14. Among those present were his old colleagues and the members of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who met at the Fortieth Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad and marched to the house in a body. The body was cremated, according to the express desire of the deceased, who had been a member of the Philadelphia Cremation Society. The crematory and columbarium in which the cremation was effected is a large stone and brick building of beautiful architectural design, and is the finest of its kind in the United States. The coffin, when removed from the hearse, was placed upon the platform of an elevator communicating with furnace-chambers below. A pall of black cloth was thrown over the railing about the platform, covering the coffin from view, which at a given signal was noiselessly lowered, and after the handles and other metal on the coffin were removed, it was placed upon a trolley, covered with sheets saturated with alum, and rolled into the retort. When the door was opened for its reception, a beautiful rosy light only was visible, the body was introduced, the door closed and cemented, and immediately began the resolution of the body into its elements. The process of incineration was completed in about four hours.

MISUSE OF MORPHIA IN HONG-KONG.—An ordinance, called the "Morphine Ordinance," has been introduced in the Legislature of Hong-Kong. Its object is to render illegal the practice of administering, by injection or otherwise, preparations of morphine to Chinese coolies, who are now habitually resorting to places recently opened where, for a small charge, they receive injections of morphine, administered by unqualified persons, who thereby derive pecuniary profit. The ordinance enacts that "Any person who shall, except in cases where morphine has been prescribed by some duly qualified medical practitioner, furnish morphine or furnish a hypodermic syringe or other appliance for the injection of morphine to any person, except to a duly qualified medical practitioner or to a chemist or druggist shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding two months." By a duly qualified person is to be understood a chemist and druggist holding a European or American certificate of qualification, while "morphine" is taken to "include morphia and all salts of morphine and any solution thereof that can be used as an injection, but not preparations for ordinary internal use containing morphine as an ingredient but not suitable for purposes of injection." This explanation was added, as otherwise the ordinance would have covered the sale of numerous patent medicines containing morphia in one form or another

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

THE following notes are based upon information contained in the September issue of the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*:

A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland was held at the College of Pharmacy, Brisbane, on August 9 last. The president, Mr. J. H. Fitzgibbon, announced that the Society is now in a most prosperous condition, 80 per cent. of the chemists of the colony being on the roll as members.

THE FLORA OF NEW ZEALAND.—At a recent meeting of the Otago Institute, it was announced that pressure was being brought to bear upon the Government to induce it to publish a fresh "Flora of New Zealand." Dr. Hooker's "Flora" was published at the expense of the Government about thirty years ago. In 1840 Diefenbach described 632 species as indigenous in New Zealand; in 1863 Dr. Hooker's "Flora" described 1,431; at the end of 1891 the number had been increased to 3,920.

"BACK TO THE COUNTRY."—One result of the Australian depression is the return of large numbers of town-residents to the country districts, where, in the piping times of prosperity no one would live. Within the last few months six chemists have relinquished their business in Melbourne and commenced shops in small country settlements. Unfortunately, this does not mean that the number of businesses in Melbourne and suburbs has been reduced to this extent, as the places of those who have gone to the country have generally been filled by others.

TASMANIAN BISMUTH.—There has just been on view in Hobart, Tasmania, a splendid nugget of native bismuth found in a tin-mine on the East Coast. The weight was 54 lbs. of pure metal, and it is supposed to be one of the largest lumps ever found. It is about 18 inches long and 6 inches in widest part. There is a lode of this metal in the mine in which it was found, and if it turns out anything like sample, down will come the bismuth-market, unless the "ring" secure control of this mine as they have of others. The existence of such bismuth-deposits in Tasmania has long been known.

TASMANIAN RETRENCHMENT.—The Government Analyst has come out of the retrenchment scheme of the Government very badly off. He was enjoying 450*l.* per annum with any amount of "perks," as well as a staff of assistants found. He now finds the whole thing swept away and himself left with 350*l.* per annum for everything, with the privilege of charging fees for work done to the municipal bodies in the colony. Certainly, the office has been of little use as it was ever made, and beyond the assaying of ores for miners little practical result followed, and the House of Assembly appears to have seen it.

ARSENIC AND CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM IN NEW ZEALAND.—The Poisons Importation and Carriage Bill introduced into the New Zealand Parliament in July has been extensively amended by the Select Committee to which it was referred. Instead of applying to all the scheduled poisons, it is now limited in its operation to arsenic and cyanide of potassium. The elaborate precautions as to the packing of poisons are simplified, and it is to be enacted that these two articles are to be packed in hermetically-sealed iron drums or in strong wooden cases lined with zinc and hermetically sealed, and not exceeding in weight 1 ewt. All such drums and cases are to be painted red with oil-paint. It is still required that they shall be kept separate from food during transit, and the name of the poison and the word "Poison" are to be on each package, the letters to be not less than 1 inch in height, and notice in writing to be given to everyone into whose hands it passes. A penalty is imposed for sending or carrying packages under a false description.

THE TASMANIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.—It appears that the Tasmanian Government contemplate a further increase in the Customs duties in the shape of a primeage levied upon all imports. At the present time only 1 per cent. has been levied, but as the House of Assembly will not have any addition made to the tea and sugar duties, and seems disposed to kick against an income-tax, there are rumours of a 3 or 5 per cent. primeage upon all imports. This, added to the 20 per cent. on most druggists' lines, may satisfy the most rabid protectionists. The sale of patent medicines in Tasmania is already becoming a thing of the past. The general retrenchment has caused a great falling-off in the sale of perfumes and fancy soaps. Customers are becoming very careful indeed, and want very small quantities of everything. It has become quite the thing for prescriptions to be hawked round from one chemist to another to see who will do it cheapest, notwithstanding that the prices in Hobart are below those of Sydney and not higher than obtain in first-class houses in England.

A PHARMACY BILL FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.—A deputation of the New South Wales pharmacists has been interviewing the Hon. John See, the Treasurer of the Colony, with respect to the Pharmacy Bill which is now in the hands of the Parliamentary draftsman. The President of the deputation, Mr. Brothwood, urged the necessity of the measure in the interests of the public as well as of the craft, and suggested that Professor Anderson Stuart, the Government medical adviser, who is at the same time an *ex-officio* member of the Pharmacy Board, should be appointed by the

Government to discuss unofficially the provisions of the Bill with the members of the deputation in order to render the measure more workable. This request was granted by Mr. See, and New South Wales chemists have at last a prospect of being placed on a level with the other Australasian colonies in the matter of pharmaceutical legislation. At present New South Wales is the only British colony without a Pharmacy Act, and fully-qualified men from other colonies and countries outside of Great Britain cannot be admitted there. Such a thing as admitting a qualified man from Victoria is not possible in New South Wales under the provisions of the scanty Poisons Act which still regulates pharmacy in the colony.

A SHOP-HOURS BILL IN NEW ZEALAND.—There is now before the New Zealand Parliament a Shop-hours Bill which provides for a compulsory half-holiday every week, and the closing of all shops on Saturday afternoon, or some other afternoon, if preferred by the majority in any town. There was a proposal to exempt chemists, but it was struck out in committee, the majority of chemists in the colony being strongly in favour of the measure, though a few are loud in their objection to "compulsion." One of these took the chair at a meeting of shopkeepers who got up a petition against the "unrighteous measure." It appears, however, that unless compulsion is applied the New Zealand chemists, at any rate, will not get early closing. Those in Wellington had agreed among themselves to close one afternoon a week, and for a while the agreement worked well. But an epidemic of measles broke out in the town, and one of the leading pharmacists, the same who took the chair at a subsequent meeting against the compulsory Government Bill, hastened to seize the occasion as an excuse for withdrawing from the early-closing agreement, whereupon all the rest re-opened "in self-defence." The real feeling of the pharmacists, however, may be judged by the fact that at a meeting of the Central Pharmaceutical Association in Wellington it was resolved to draft a letter to the Minister of Labour, agreeing with the provisions of the Shop-hours Bill, providing chemists were allowed to keep open for two hours in the evening—say, from 7 to 9. There are seventeen chemists in business in Wellington, of which number fourteen have signed in favour of the holiday being compulsory.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

EXAMINATIONS IN EDINBURGH.

THE following are the results of the Examinations held this month :—

MAJOR.

Helsby, Fred, Sheffield

| Low, Robert, Arbroath

MINOR.

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| Abel, John Ronghead, Forfar | Macfarlane, Malcolm, Edinburgh |
| Agar, Ralph, South Bank | Monks, Robert Taylor, Radcliffe |
| Barr, Alexander Steen, Liverpool | Moon, Charles, Liverpool |
| Bruce, William, Larkhall | Osmond, Charles Holdway, Southsea |
| Cooper, George, Glasgow | Pilsbury, William, Lichfield |
| Dawson, John Harper, Edinburgh | Quinet, George Alfred, Liverpool |
| Fleteber, William Henry, Edinboro' | Reed, John William, Altrincham |
| Gardner, Charles Albert, Sheffield | Richardson, David Bee, Edinburgh |
| George, John Arthur, Manchester | Richardson, William, Edinburgh |
| Golightly, Alfred Welch, Sunderland | Robinson, William Samuel, Birkenhead |
| Goodman, Cornall, Halifax | Roper, Albert Charles, Manchester |
| Greig, William Sinclair, Edinburgh | Sclater, John George, Edinburgh |
| Harrison, William Killey, Sheffield | Scott, Thomas Lamb, Hetton-le-Hole |
| Iugham, James, Scarborough | Stead, Samuel Blower, Widnes |
| Kaberry, William Tol, Milnrow | Stewart, Peter Alexander, Hamilton |
| Kershaw, James, Rochdale | Taylor, John Henry, Newcastle-on-Tyne |
| Kirk, John, Edinburgh | Tytler, William Wallace, Arbroath |
| Lawson, Robert Murray, Edinburgh | Urquhart, Robert, Aberdeen |
| Leslie, Robert, Aberdeenshire | Williams, George Frederick, Liverpool. |
| Lohar, James, Hamilton | |
| Lucas, Isaac, Manchester | |

MODIFIED.

Robinson, Thomas, Darlington.

Legal Reports.

ANOTHER MILK-OF-SULPHUR CASE.

AT Alcester Petty Sessions, on Saturday, the Alcester Co-operative Society were summoned for selling milk of sulphur not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded. Mr. Gibbs, solicitor, of Stratford-on-Avon, prosecuted on behalf of the County Council; Mr. Hobson defended, and Mr. Alfred Simpson, manager of the stores, appeared in answer to the summons.

Mr. Gibbs, after detailing the facts of the case, said if it had been intended to set up any defense, notice should have been given, but Mr. Hobson contended that there was no necessity for giving notice.

Mr. G. Bennett, inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, stated that he visited the defendant company's branch stores at Studley and asked to be served with $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of milk of sulphur, for which he was charged 3d. He then told the person by whom he was served that the article was required for analysis. He then divided the powder into the customary three parts.

In cross-examination, witness said he was not a chemist. Milk of sulphur was for children. He did not know that if pure sulphur was given to children it would soon kill them. It was a well-known article of commerce. He did not ask for pure sulphur, and he did not know sulphate of lime was perfectly harmless. He did not suggest any fraudulent intention, and he did not know the price of pure sulphur.

For the defence, Mr. Hobson said further information to defendants should be given on the summons in cases of this kind. There was no information as to how the article was adulterated, or what it was adulterated with. It should be stated in what way the drug or food was adulterated. The milk of sulphur was obtained from the wholesale society, and had been so provided for the last eighteen years, and it was sold as milk of sulphur. If they had committed any infringement of the Act it was not intentional. There was no ingredient injurious to health. Sulphate of lime was not injurious, and was not added to make more in bulk or weight, but to make it palatable and useful. The article had never been tampered with in any way. The inspector asked for milk of sulphur and he had what he asked for. There was no fraud at all, and pure sulphur was not safe to give to children.

Mr. Simpson and another witness gave corroborative evidence, and the Magistrates dismissed the summons.

JUST CAUSE FOR DISCHARGING A SERVANT.

AT the Peterborough County Court, before His Honour Judge Bagshawe, last week, Mr. Arthur Carlton, chemist, Peterborough, was sued by Frank Stratton, carman, for 2*l.* due for wages. The plaintiff was carman to the defendant at 20*s.* per week. One Thursday, which was the early-closing day, Mr. Carlton complained of plaintiff being too long away for dinner. That afternoon plaintiff left at 4 o'clock, and defendant came to him and asked why he had left. Plaintiff said that was his hour, and defendant replied it was not, and told him he need not come any more. He went to work as usual on the following day, and Mr. Carlton ordered him off the premises, and Mr. Carlton said the Thursday early closing was for the shop-assistants and not for the carmen. Plaintiff was told he could go on the Thursday when his work was done. His Honour said he was of opinion that plaintiff was not justified in leaving until his work was done. The order for him to return was a just and lawful one, and his disobedience warranted the defendant in discharging him on the spot. Defendant would have been legally entitled to have paid plaintiff nothing for that week, but he was very glad that the defendant had given him credit for the money due to him up to the time of his discharge. Judgment was given for defendant, with costs.

STOPPERED BOTTLES.

IN the City of London Court, on October 13, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, Messrs. De Luca, Hill & Co., Long Lane,

E.C., sought to recover 20*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* for scent-bottles supplied to the order of Messrs. Herbert & Co., scent-manufacturers, 29 Basinghall Street, E.C.

Mr. Bonner appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Budden for the defendants.

The facts stated were that in May last the defendants ordered of the plaintiffs a large quantity of small scent-bottles to be made with screw tops. About 69 gross were supplied in June, and other quantities came on subsequently. Complaints were made by the defendants that some of the screws did not fit; that their scent, which was very pungent, had lost its virtue; and that smelling-salts which they put into some of the other bottles had been spoiled. The plaintiffs offered to take back any bottles which were complained of.

Henry Walker, in the plaintiffs' employ, said the bottles came direct from France, and were delivered to the defendants without passing through anyone's hands in London.

Mr. Budden said the bottles were not only useless, but they had spoiled a large quantity of the defendants' scent and smelling-salts, for which they raised a counter-claim of 25*l.* The scent-bottles were warranted to have stoppers which would be air-tight, whereas a large number of them would not even fit on properly, let alone remain tight.

Mr. Bonner denied that there was any warranty.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: Warranty or no warranty, surely a screw scent-bottle must hold?

Mr. Budden: These bottles did not do that.

Mr. Bonner argued that if the defendants chose to send out to their customers scent-bottles the stoppers of which were not properly fitted, and the scent was lost, the defendants must bear the loss of their own folly, for it was nothing else.

Mr. Budden replied that the defendants carried on a large business amongst chemists, and after every bottle was filled with scent they could not examine the screw and the bottle minutely. They were justified in assuming that the bottles would fit properly.

Mr. Bonner added that no complaint was even suggested by the defendants until the plaintiffs pressed for payment of their account. They were always willing to take back bottles which did not fit.

For the defence Mr. Emile Hesse, in the employment of the defendants, said the bottles were practically useless. He had lost at the least 25*l.* by the fact that the bottles did not screw up tightly. As many as 70 or 80 gross bottles of scent were returned to him by his customers as being unfit for sale in the ordinary course of business. He sent them out at 21*s.* 6*d.* per gross, the bottles costing 5*s.* 9*d.* per gross. Of course they were small.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said the plaintiffs were not bound to take back the bottles now after such a lapse of time. The defendants, on the other hand, were not bound to pay for those scent-bottles which were not suitable for the purpose for which they required them, because they would not screw. He did not quite know how to assess the damages which the defendants had undoubtedly sustained. He would adjourn the hearing so that he could be furnished with an exact account of the bottles received by the defendants, those which were unfit for use, and those which were returned. He wanted definite details as to what damages the defendants had suffered by the alleged breach of contract of the plaintiffs. The defendants were no doubt entitled to assume that the scent-bottles would screw all right. They could not be expected to examine every one upon coming into the place. He had only to determine the exact liabilities of the parties. He had nothing to do with the moralities of the dispute. There was no such thing as morality nowadays. The general statement that the defendants had lost 25*l.* was no guide. They might as well have claimed 250*l.*

The hearing then stood adjourned.

THE LORD'S-DAY OBSERVANCE ACT, AND HERB AND GINGER BEERS.

WALTER FLETCHER, a herbalist at Lincoln, was charged at the Lincoln Police Court, on October 12, with trading on the Sabbath on October 1 last. The summons described the offence as unlawfully exercising certain worldly labour, business, and work, in his ordinary calling of a tradesman, upon the Lord's Day, the same not being work of necessity.

or charity. The Chief Constable said he had taken the initiative on instructions received from the Town Council. The Town Council had requested him not to take proceedings hastily, but to warn those who had offended, that if they persisted in trading on the Sabbath they would be prosecuted.

The defendant said he held a tobacco-licence to trade on Sundays.

The Magistrate's Clerk said that in his opinion a tobacco-licence did not entitle defendant to disregard the provisions of the Lord's-day Act, and did not authorise him to trade on the Sabbath.

Defendant: Then why are publicans allowed to sell tobacco on the Sabbath?

The Clerk: Because publicans are authorised to carry on their business on certain hours on Sundays, and part of that is the sale of tobacco and cigars.

The defendant alleged that the proceedings were taken at the instigation of about twenty members of the Tobacconists' Association, some of whom to his knowledge bought tobacco and cigars on Sundays.

Detective Young stated that on October 1 he watched the shop, and from 9.30 until 12 o'clock he saw fifteen persons enter the shop, and most of them were supplied with either herb-beer or tobacco. There was more trade done at the shop on Sundays than on any other day.

The defendant contended that a glass of herb-beer was as necessary as a glass of milk.

A summons against another shopkeeper was then heard for selling ginger-beer on the Sabbath, and in defence he contended that it was a necessity.

The Magistrates, after consulting, said the articles in question were not necessities. As the defendants declined to close their shops in the future, they were fined the maximum penalty of 5s. each, without costs.

THE ADULTERATION OF RED OXIDE.

At the Manchester County Court, last Friday, His Honour Judge Heywood tried a case in which Messrs. A. Crosbie (Limited), Wolverhampton, claimed from Messrs. J. L. Cardwell & Co., dray-salters, Cross Street, Manchester, the sum of 10*l.* 10*s.*, being the price of 4 tons of red oxide at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Mr. Eltoft appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Todd for the defendants.

Mr. Adolph Crosbie, managing director of the plaintiff company, stated that the order was given in July last from a sample he had sent to them.

Mr. Todd said it was admitted that oxide was delivered, but the defence was that it was not according to sample, with the result that they could not get their customer to take it.

Mr. Crosbie, in further examination, said there was no white specks in the sample he supplied to the defendants. The sample he gave them was taken from several casks so that it might represent the bulk. The bulk sent to the defendants was the same as the sample; it was made in exactly the same manner and of the same ingredients. The presence of white specks in the oxide would not diminish its value for nine out of ten purposes—in fact, for any purpose that he knew of. The lowest price he had ever heard of for oxide was the price at which this lot was sold. He had known it get as high as 18*l.* and 20*l.*

In cross-examination he admitted that samples of the oxide taken by the defendants on its arrival did contain white specks, but he did not think that would affect its value. All the cheap oxides contained adulterants; they consisted of a mixture of the pure or nearly pure oxide with an adulterant which was generally a white article, such as chalk. While he did not admit that the white specks were present in any appreciable quantity, if they were visible it would be because some parts of the oxide had not got assimilated with the adulterant. The assimilation would, however, be completed when the stuff was mixed with the oil. If the material was well ground the adulterant would be thoroughly assimilated, and the mass would be of one colour. Some customers would no doubt object on seeing white specks in the oxide, as it would look like an adulterated article, but no purchaser with any experience would take the adulterated article for a pure article, because there was the universal test

of holding it up to the light, which showed at once whether it was adulterated.

Three samples taken by the defendants from the bulk were handed to the Judge, who examined them through a magnifying glass, and said he saw white specks in them.

For the defence, Mr. Samuel Newton, in the employment of Mr. Thomas Hassall, defendants' customer for the oxide, said there were no white specks in the original sample. In the other three samples there were white specks, and such oxide would not suit Mr. Hassall, who sent it out to druggists and other people, with whom its appearance would go very much against it.

The Judge: Is this class of oxide sold to druggists?—Yes; it is sold for colouring purposes, and to painters as well.

Cross-examined, the witness said the price varied from 4*l.* per ton to 7*l.* or 8*l.* He had never paid more than 8*l.* per ton for the very finest. Asked whether he did not know that oxide was generally adulterated, he replied that he knew the cheaper kinds were reduced, but not in a manner to be seen.

Other evidence of a similar character having been given, Mr. Todd explained that his clients did not object to the putting in of the adulterant, but objected to the appearance of the oxide.

The Judge held that on the evidence before him the bulk did not correspond with the sample, and he therefore found for the defendants, with costs.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS ACT.

THOMAS CONSTANTINE HOLFORD, chemist and dentist, of 342 High Street, Stratford, was summoned at the West Ham Police Court, on October 12, for that on September 27 he did unlawfully sell a print or drawing of an indecent nature to the annoyance of the inhabitants, contrary to 2 and 3 Vic., cap. 47, sec. 54, sub-sec. 12. Mr. Sharman, who appeared for the defence, submitted that the summons was bad, as it did not disclose any offence. The sale within a shop was not in a public place. Detective-Inspector Mellish said the shop was a place to which the public were invited. Mr. Baggallay determined to take the evidence before deciding the point. Sarah Ann Bromley, widow, of 3 Turner's Buildings, Poplar, deposed that on September 27 she went into defendant's shop in the High Street, and told an assistant behind the counter that she would like to know what was printed on something in the window. Mr. Baggallay: I shall hold on that evidence that it was not a public place; it is quite clear to my mind. There was a further summons against Mr. Holford for distributing at the same shop a print or drawing of an indecent nature, to the public annoyance, contrary to 2 and 3 Vic., cap. 47, sec. 54, sub-sec. 12. Mr. Sharman: Of course I take the same point. Mr. Baggallay: Is the evidence the same? Mr. Sharman: Yes. Mr. Baggallay: Very well then, the summons is no good. Mr. Holford was also summoned for unlawfully exhibiting to the public view a packet of an indecent nature, contrary to 52 and 53 Vic., cap. 18, sec. 3. Mr. Sharman put in a plea of not guilty. Detective William Eustace deposed that on September 27 he saw five boxes of medical appliances [check pessaries] in the window of defendant's shop. Underneath one of the boxes he saw a portion of the print folded as now produced. [The folded circular was at the bottom of the box, and contained on it an engraving of a female, but only a small fraction of the handbill was visible.] Mr. Sharman: Is there anything shocking in that packet? Witness: I consider so; only a small part of the engraving produced was exposed to view. Mr. Baggallay said that if the print had been laid open in the window, it would have been indecent, but as it was, no respectable person passing the shop would know what it was. He would dismiss the case, and he was very sorry indeed that it had come into court. He was misled when the summons was applied for as to the position of the picture.

THE KAY'S ESSENCE CASE: JUDGMENT.

ON Thursday, October 12, Mr. E. G. Swift delivered judgment in the Southern Divisional Police Court, Dublin, in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland *v.* Leonard. The summons was brought by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland against Mr. Francis Leonard, of 66 Upper Clanbrassil Street, charging him with having, on July 10, kept open his shop

for retailing and dispensing poisons within the meaning of the Act of the Session of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter twenty-six, and selling and dispensing a poison within the meaning of said Act—to wit, "Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed"—contrary to the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), he being a person not properly qualified.

There was a second summons dealing with a similar offence on August 4, 1893.

Mr. R. K. Clay appeared on behalf of the Society, and Mr. J. H. Campbell, Q.C., represented the defendant.

Mr. Swifte, addressing Mr. Campbell, said: I got Mr. Daly to communicate with your solicitor because I thought it convenient that in this case we should have a copy of the letters patent in evidence.

Mr. Campbell, Q.C.: We have them here.

Mr. Swifte: It is rather singular that they were not put in. It would, I think, be more convenient if we have the actual document.

Mr. Campbell: As a matter of fact, we had them in court at the original hearing, but they were so bulky that we thought it more convenient to put in the certified copy which Mr. Clay had.

Mr. Swifte: My judgment has been written as if they were not in, but of course I can add the fact that they are now handed in.

Mr. Campbell then handed in the original letters patent.

Mr. Swifte then proceeded with his judgment. He said: The two summonses in this case call upon the defendant to show cause why informations should not be taken against him for having, *inter alia*, on July 10, 1893, at the place named, sold and retailed a poison within the meaning of the Statute 33 and 34 Vict., c. 26—to wit, Kay's compound essence—he not being a person properly qualified according to law. The summonses seem to me somewhat inaccurate in point of form in two respects: first, because, as I have jurisdiction under the Act of 1875 to deal with the offence summarily, the defendant should have been summoned to answer the plaintiffs' complaint simply, and not called upon to show cause why information should not be taken against him—a procedure applicable to the case of indictable offences; and, secondly, because the Statute of 1875 having been amended, and some of its provisions repealed and re-enacted by the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890 (53 and 54 Vic., c. 48), the 23rd Section of which enacts that it, and the Act of 1875, "shall be read together and construed as one Act," it seems to me that the summonses should have charged the offences to be contrary to both Acts, particularly as Section 15 of the Act, 1890, prohibits as from January 1, 1892, the sale of poisons in Ireland, save by a person registered under that Act as a chemist and druggist or registered druggist, at the risk of a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* I do not, however, attach importance to these points of form as I should have been, or should now be, ready to amend the summonses in both respects, if asked to do so by the plaintiffs. The questions involved present very considerable difficulties, and are at the same time of no little importance, not only to the public in general, who are entitled to the enforcement of all the protection given them by legislation as to the sale of poisons or poisonous compounds, but also to the Messrs. Kay, the owners and original patentees of the "essence," who appear to have been getting it sold without restriction, and on a large scale during the last twenty years, and who therefore occupy the position of the real, though not the nominal, defendants here. Mr. Campbell, in his able argument, cited a case of The Pharmaceutical Society v. Piper & Company (reported 1893, 1 Q. B., 636), which, while differing in some important respects from the present one, has so many features in common with it that I shall have to refer to portions of it minutely by-and-by. At present, I only mention it to give, as one strong point of resemblance, the words of Mr. Justice Collins, when stating at the opening of his judgment (page 693) the questions which the court had there to decide. He says: "There are two points for our consideration: first, was the thing sold a poison within the meaning of the Act? and, secondly, if so, does it come within the exception in favour of patent medicines?" I think I could hardly state more precisely two of the exact questions proposed for my decision; the third and only other being whether the Messrs. Kay's essence

departs from the specification in their patent; but as Mr. Justice Collins was, of course, referring to the English legislation on the subject, and as our Irish legislation is not quite the same, I propose in the first instance to trace the course of the latter as briefly as possible, referring at the same time to the corresponding English legislation, where such reference seems necessary.

Curiously enough the Irish legislation seems to have extended exactly over a century, the first Act having been passed in 1791, and the last, as I have mentioned, in 1890. The statute of 1791 (31 Geo. III. Ir. c. 34) is entitled "An Act for the more effectual preserving of the health of his Majesty's subjects, for erecting an Apothecaries' Hall in the city of Dublin, and regulating the profession of an apothecary throughout the kingdom of Ireland." It incorporated certain persons by the name of "the governors and company of the Apothecaries' Hall of the City of Dublin," and provided (section 22) that from June 24, 1791, no person should open shop or act in the art or mystery of an apothecary in Ireland without passing a specified examination. It does not contain any specific provision against the sale of poisons save that section 30 enacts that "every apothecary, druggist, or other such person selling any quantity less than one pound weight of arsenic" shall at the time of sale, on peril of a penalty of 20*l.*, enter in a book to be kept for that purpose the quantity sold and the time that it was so sold, such entry to be signed by the purchaser with his or her name and place of abode. The next statute to which it appears necessary to refer applies only to Great Britain—"the Pharmacy Act, 1868"—but it is material as explaining certain statements on the labels and the wrappers of the bottles sold by the defendant, and also because it is the statute upon which the action was brought in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Piper & Co., which I shall hereafter designate for brevity's sake "the chlorodyne case." After quoting sections 1, 2, 15, and 17 from the British Act, Mr. Swifte said the 17th section was transferred practically verbatim two years later—*mutatis mutandis*—into an "Act to regulate the sale of poisons in Ireland," 33 & 34 Vict., c. 26, where it forms section 2, section 1 enacting that the several articles mentioned in schedule A to the Act, and which include "chloroform" and "opium and all preparations of opium or of poppies," shall be deemed to be poisons within its meaning. Section 2 provides that penalties under the Act may be recovered in the Dublin police district before a divisional magistrate for such district. Although these provisions of section 17 of the Act of 1868 regulating the procedure to be observed in the sale of poisons were adopted in Ireland in 1870, it seems curious that the enactments contained in the English Act, prohibiting such sales, save by duly-qualified persons, were not introduced into Ireland until 1875, when they reappear practically verbatim as sections 30 and 31 respectively of the Irish Pharmacy Act of that year, 33 & 34 Vict. c. 57, which constituted and incorporated "The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland," the present plaintiffs. Apparently between 1870 and 1875, anyone might have sold poisons (except arsenic) in this country, provided he only observed the requirements mentioned in section 2 of the Act of 1870.

Now, the sales by the defendant having been proved, and the fact of his not being qualified to sell poisons being admitted (unless the compound be protected as a patent-medicine), I think it well to set out as part of the facts of the case the statements contained on the labels and wrappers of the bottles as to the nature of their contents. The first or smaller bottle—the one sold to Mr. Ferrall—was proved to hold 12 drachms. The other one is somewhat larger, and I should conjecture would hold about 2 ounces. The label on the smaller bottle describes it as containing chlorodyne, and then adds:—"Chlorodyne, containing amongst other things chloroform, this preparation is in accordance with the Act labelled 'Poison.'" This seems to me to amount to an admission—how far binding is another matter—either that because the compound contains the scheduled poisons chloroform and morphine it comes within section 17 of the English Act of 1868 (section 3 of the Irish Act of 1870), although it was strongly contended for the defendant that the poisonous elements are neutralised by other ingredients in the compound; or else it admits (what the defendant strenuously denies) that the compound regarded in its entirety is poisonous. The only other material statement on

this label is as to the normal quantity of a dose, which for a child of over two and up to four years of age is put down at five drops, and for an adult at a teaspoonful. It is stated in print on the wrapper in which this bottle was enclosed that "Kay's compound essence follows the patent No. 1975, and being within the exception contained in section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, its sale is free from restriction, but the name and address of the seller must appear hereon." Then follow the defendant's name and address in manuscript. The printing next states that the essence "contains a preparation of chloroform and morphine and is therefore labelled 'Poison.'" There is a similar statement on the label which is affixed to the wrapper. These are all the material statements I find connected with the first bottle. The second bottle and its label and wrapper are substantially similar to those of the first, and the defendant in the same way appears to have written his name, &c., thereon, on the sale, but the label on the other wrapper differs from the corresponding label on the other wrapper in containing the words "Poison in overdoses," instead of the statement that it is labelled "Poison" for the reason assigned. The only other undisputed fact in the case which I think it necessary to state is, that it appears that on May 31, 1873, Messrs. Kay took out letters patent, numbered 1975, for "a new and improved utilisation of linseed and other ingredients for the manufacture of certain medical compounds," and that this patent, in conformity with which the "essence" now in question purports to be made, expired on May 31, 1876, "in consequence of non-payment of fees."

Several expert witnesses of scientific eminence were examined *viva voce* before me on the hearing of this case, their evidence being directed to the poisonous or non-poisonous character of the "essence," and also as to its departure or non-departure from the terms of the complete specification filed by Messrs. Kay on November 28, 1873, in connection with their patent, and in accordance with the requirements of patent law. A certified copy of this specification was also given in evidence. One is at all times prepared for conflicting evidence on the part of expert witnesses; but when all the experts are votaries of the medical or chemical art, as happened in this case, one is not altogether unprepared—recollecting the well-known proverb on the subject for startling differences of opinion, and even of statements on scientific facts. When, in addition to the bewilderment thus caused to the court, the issue knit involves medical and chemical questions of considerable nicety and abstruseness, or apparently so, and the tribunal having to decide is without any previous training in such matters, and yet is most anxious to decide correctly, the position of that tribunal is on the whole, perhaps—for the time, at any rate—not an enviable one.

Bearing in mind these considerations, it is not without some sense of relief that I have reached a conclusion in this case which makes it unnecessary for me to absolutely decide whether this "essence" (having regard to the emetic and counteracting substances alleged to be blended with its poison) is a "poison" or not within the Irish Act of 1870. I may, however, say that I have not been able up to the present to come to the conclusion that it is not such a poison; for, of course, if I could have held that, it would have become unnecessary for me to consider the further questions in the case—namely, whether the "essence," though such a poison, comes within the exemption afforded to "patent medicines" by section 31 of the Irish Pharmacy Act, 1875, as a matter of law; and whether, as a matter of fact, the manufacture of the essence with its admitted ingredients involves a departure from the specification, or—what is practically the same—whether the essence as now sold by the Messrs. Kay is the compound for which they took out a patent. I have come to the conclusion, for the reasons I shall now fully state, that the fact of their having taken out that patent, although it has expired, brings the defendant within the statutory exemption if the essence is the same as that originally patented.

Mr. Campbell, at an early stage of his argument for the defendant, called my attention to the report of what I have designated "the chlorodyne case." In that case, which was an appeal from the decision of the Bloomsbury County Court judge, the defendants, a firm of grocers, sold a $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottle of chlorodyne, a proprietary medicine, in the ordinary course of their business. Chlorodyne had never been pro-

tected by letters patent, and it contained a certain amount of the scheduled poison morphine. The English Divisional Court of Queen's Bench, consisting of Mr. Justice Lawrence and Mr. Justice Collins, held, for reasons which I need not now go into, that chlorodyne was a "poison" within the meaning of the English Act of 1868, and that, merely as a proprietary medicine, it did not come within the exemption granted to patent medicines by section 16 of that Act. The court had before it a body of uncontradicted evidence showing that from a date prior to 1868 down to the date of the action, "patent medicines," of which there were some thousands in existence, had been universally considered in the trade to include proprietary medicines, and that no distinction was drawn between them in the trade. Still their Lordships felt themselves bound to decide, having regard to the exact language of the old English Medicine-stamp Act of 1812 (53 Geo. III., c. 150), that "patent medicines" and proprietary medicines, as such respectively, were different things. The precise way in which the court reached that conclusion was this. By an older English Act (44 Geo. III., c. 98) certain *ad valorem* stamp-duties had been imposed on the medicines and medicinal preparations specified in a schedule annexed to it, and the Act of 1812 repealed that schedule and substituted another for it, which, after setting out specifically by name a large number of particular medicines, goes on to add, in what might be called a "drag-net clause," "all medicines or medicaments applicable to the human body coming under any of three classes, which latter may be respectively distinguished as, first, secret medicines, or those exclusively owned or claimed; second, patent medicines—and I call special attention to the language—"which have at any time heretofore been, now are, or shall hereafter be prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed to sale under the authority of letters patent under the great seal;" and, third, nostrums or proprietary medicines publicly held out by their makers, vendors, or owners as specifics for human ailments.

After quoting some passages bearing on this point from the judgments delivered by the learned Judges in the case referred, and commenting on their remarks, Mr. Swift continued—

It is noteworthy that this description of the three possible classes of patent medicines—past, present, and future subjects of patents—which I have already read, is contained in one sentence, which is so constructed grammatically that it cannot be broken up into separate parts, the words being, "or which have at any time heretofore been"—that refers to then expired patents, and is by itself an incomplete sentence. Then comes, "now are"—that refers to then existing patents, the second subdivision, and is likewise grammatically incomplete. And lastly come the words, "or shall hereafter be"—that is the third subdivision, and refers to then future patents. And then the sense and grammar of each of the three clauses, separate in meaning but grammatically connected, are completed by the addition of the concluding words, "prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed to sale under the authority of any letters patent under the great seal."

I have thus closely and minutely examined and analysed the language of the Judges in the chlorodyne case, so far as it has any bearing on the "patent medicines" question, because I think that, when thus followed out, it sustains the view contended for here by the present defendant on this point.

If I rightly understood another of Mr. Campbell's arguments, he suggested, alternatively, that as the chlorodyne case was decided, as it manifestly was, with regard to this "patent" point on the language of an exclusively English statute—by which I mean one confined in its operation to Great Britain, and not applying to Ireland—I might hold that the decision did not apply in Ireland; and he pointed out that neither the Irish Apothecaries Act of 1791, to which I have referred, nor any other Irish Act, contains language or enactments similar to those in the Act of 1812, so that I was free to decide that in Ireland even a merely proprietary medicine comes under the head of a "patent medicine," and is thus exempted by section 31 of the Act of 1875. This is an ingenious suggestion, but I cannot accede to it for several reasons. First of all, even in England it was not because medicines were proprietary that they came to be regarded as "patent" by the trade, as appears from the evidence to

which I have alluded as given in the chlorodyne case, but because, being proprietary medicines when they came within any of the very wide descriptions given in the schedule I have so often referred to, they had to bear a Government stamp, and people thus came to look on them as sold under Government authority or sanction, which they were not. But in Ireland, so far as I can ascertain by a search through the statutes and text-books, we have never had a medicine-stamp duty, so that Irish proprietary medicines could never have been regarded as patent medicines on the same ground as English proprietary medicines came to be so. However, a more important reason for my considering the decision in the chlorodyne case as binding in this country is that that decision, not having been based on any statutory enactment between the passing of the English Pharmacy Act of 1868 and the date of the decision itself in 1893, or on anything that occurred during that interval, the effect of the decision seems to me to be to declare that *ab initio*—that is, from 1868—the term “patent medicines” in the Act of that year did not include merely proprietary medicines, and that, therefore, this negative definition, if I may so call it, applied to the term “patent medicines,” when section 16 of the English Act in which it occurs was transferred bodily, as I have mentioned it was, into the corresponding Irish Act of 1875, where it forms section 31. This seems to me an important consideration for the defendant here, for it shows that he is not to be deprived of the benefit of having the term “patent medicines” in the Act of 1875 interpreted by the language of the schedule in 52 Geo. III., c. 150, although the latter Act never applied to Ireland.

I should now like to draw attention to a curious statutory coincidence which occurs in connection with the term “patent medicines.” It is laid down in Maxwell on “Statutes,” in the chapter on “Variation of Language,” at page 394 (second edition), that, “as the same expression is presumed to be used in the same sense throughout an Act, or a series of cognate Acts, so a difference of language may be *prima facie* regarded as indicative of a difference of meaning,” and he cites for that proposition several cases decided in England under two sections of the Adulteration of Food Act, 1875, which turned upon the circumstance that one of the sections speaks of a person selling an article of food knowing it to be mixed with a foreign substance and not so informing the purchaser, while the other section makes selling adulterated articles of food an offence without any reference to knowledge on the part of the seller. I think the Irish Pharmacy Act and the Adulteration of Food Act just referred to are “cognate Acts,” the object of the one being mainly to protect people from being poisoned by noxious drugs, and of the other to prevent their being injured by impure food or drugs; and these two statutes were actually passed on the very same day—August 11, 1875. Notwithstanding this, and although the Legislature had ready to their hands the succinct and compendious expression “patent medicines,” which had been in statutory use then for seven years in the section of the Act of 1868, which they imported verbatim into section 31 of the Irish Act, yet, when they wanted to except from the operation of the third section of the Adulteration of Food Act exactly what the present plaintiffs say that “patent medicine” means, they used the expression, “a drug the subject of a patent in force.” That is exactly what the plaintiffs say a “patent medicine” means, and yet the penal part of this third section is made not to apply “where the drug or food is a proprietary medicine or is the subject of a patent in force, and is supplied in the state required by the specification of the patent.” The use of the three different expressions, “patent medicines,” “proprietary medicines,” and “a drug the subject of a patent in force,” in two Acts of Parliament in *pari materia* passed on the same day, is certainly remarkable, and, while it seems to go still further to show that a “patent medicine” and a “proprietary medicine” are different, as the chlorodyne case decided they were, it also goes to show that a “patent medicine” is different from “a drug the subject of a patent in force,” which latter the plaintiffs contend is its meaning.

Mr. Campbell also referred me to the report of an earlier branch of the chlorodyne case, under the name of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Davenport, which came on upon April 30, 1892, at Bow Street, before Mr. Lushington, one of the London Metropolitan Police magistrates. I only mention

the ease to state that I am sustained in my view of the meaning of the term “patent medicines” by Mr. Lushington, who is reported as having said, “I don’t think I should confine the term ‘patent medicine’ to such medicines as are actually protected by existing patents, but I should take the definition out of the statute 52 Geo. III., which Mr. Poland quoted—‘which have at any time heretofore been, now are, or shall hereafter be prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed to sale, under the authority of any letters patent under the great seal.’ I take it that is the real and full definition of a ‘patent medicine.’”

As the Judges in the later branch of the chlorodyne case, in the Queen’s Bench Division, held that there was a difference in the schedule of 1812 between “patent medicines” and “proprietary medicines,” it might perhaps have been expected that in the ease of patent medicines thereby made liable, *as such*, to payment of stamp duty, such duty would, in justice, cease to be payable on the expiration of the patent, if the present plaintiffs’ contention were correct. But I find a statement to the contrary effect in a useful little text-book published in 1890—“Handy Book of Medicine-stamp Duty,” by Mr. E. N. Alpe, who is described on the title-page as “of the Middle Temple and the Inland Revenue Department, Somerset House,” so that his official position should qualify him to speak with authority as to that “department’s” practice. He says, page 67:—“A medicine that has been at any time sold under the Authority of Letters Patent, continues to be liable to duty even after the patent has expired, and it has become public property. The rule is, that ‘once chargeable always chargeable.’” This consideration seems to me to afford a further argument for the defendant.

Now, as showing the view of the Legislature for many years back as to the right of a patentee to continue to call his invention “patent,” even after the expiration of his patent, I will refer to the Act 5 and 6, William IV., c. 83, the Patents Act of 1835, by the 7th section of which a penalty of up to 50*l.* was imposed on everyone who, without authority, fraudulently placed the words “patent,” or “letters patent,” or “by the King’s patent” on any article for which he had not obtained a patent; but a proviso adds:—“Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to subject any person to any penalty in respect of stamping, or in any way marking the word “patent” upon anything made, for the sole making or vending of which a patent before obtained shall have expired.” This section continued to be law down to the end of 1883, when it was repealed by the Patents Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883, section 113, but virtually re-enacted by section 105 of that Act, which came into force on January 1, 1884, and, with its amending Acts, now governs our patent law. That section 105 enacts as to patents that “any person who represents that any article sold by him is a patented article [which he will do within the section, as it provides, by putting the word ‘patent,’ or ‘patented,’ or any similar word, upon it], when no patent has been granted for the same, shall be liable for every offence, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding 5*l.*” It will be noted that no offence is committed under this section in describing the article as “patent,” if it has once been the subject of letters patent, although they may have expired.

It will have been remarked that, although I called attention to the fact of Messrs. Kay’s patent having expired in 1876 from non-payment of fees, my observations up to the present would be *prima facie* applicable to the ease of a patent which had run its full course of fourteen years. A question of some difficulty, however, arises as to whether or not such premature termination of the patent as occurred in this ease makes any difference in the validity of the defence here. It seems a little curious that as the grant of the patent forms one of the main defences in the ease it should not have been produced at the hearing by the defendant, either voluntarily or at the instance of the plaintiff. However, there could be no practical doubt as to its terms, as the form given in the schedule to the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, 15 & 16 Vict., c. 83, under which the Messrs. Kay’s patent must have issued, was by section 54 of that Act, supplied as a model. Section 17 of the Act enacted, not that patents should be void on non-payment of the fees and stamp-duties imposed by section 44

and the schedule, but that letters patent for inventions granted under it should be made, subject to avoidance on such non-payments, *inter alia*. These sections and this portion of the schedule were, however, repealed, and substantially re-enacted by a statute of the following year, 16 Vict., c. 5, section 2 of which provides that "all letters patent for inventions to be granted under the provisions of the said Patent Law Amendment Act, 1853 [save for an immaterial exception], shall be made subject to the condition that the same shall be void, and that the powers and privileges thereby granted shall cease and determine at the expiration of three years and seven years respectively from the date thereof, unless there be paid before the expiration of the said three years and seven years respectively the stamp-duties in the schedule to the Act annexed, expressed to be payable before the expiration of the third year, and of the seventh year respectively." Section 3 imposes the duties, which are in amount the same as those in the statute of the previous year; but, instead of being payable partly in money and partly in stamps, they were now made payable wholly in stamps, which necessitated a slight change in the language of a patent from the model given in 1852. A precedent of the so-amended form which came to be used is given at page 57 of the sixth edition, published in 1860, of Carpanel on "The Law of Patents," and also at page 388 of Agnew on "The Law and Practice relating to Letters Patent for Inventions," published in 1874. I have compared these two forms as to the provisos avoiding the patent for non-payment of the duties, and I find that in this respect they correspond exactly, so that, as Messrs. Kay's patent was issued in 1873, it must have followed that form. The part of the form relating to the avoidance of the patent for non-payment of fees is as follows:—"Provided likewise, nevertheless and these our letters patent are upon this express condition that if the said [patentee], his executors, administrators, or assigns shall not pay the stamp duty of 50*l.*, and produce these our letters patent stamped with a proper stamp to that amount at the office of our Commissioners of Patents for Inventions before the expiration of three years from the date of these our letters patent, pursuant to the Act of the sixteenth year of our reign, chap. 5; and also if the said [patentee], his executors, administrators, or assigns shall not pay the stamp-duty of 100*l.*, and produce these our letters patent stamped with a proper stamp to that amount at the said office of our said Commissioner before the expiration of seven years from the date of these our letters patent pursuant also to the said Act—that then and in any of the said cases these our letters patent and all liberties and advantages hereby granted shall utterly cease, determine, and become void, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding." Now, the first point that suggests itself as to this language is that the "liberties and advantages hereby granted" can only refer to the monopoly conferred by the patent, for fourteen years from its date subject to the conditions, and not to the right to sell (in the present case) certain medicines of a poisonous character after its expiration, which right is "granted," if at all, by section 31 of the Irish Pharmacy Act as interpreted with the aid of the schedule to the Act of 1812. Next, as to the proviso that the letters patent shall in the specified event "become void," that expression must, I think, be construed and limited by the words in immediate connection with which it occurs—namely, "cease" and "determine"—and it can hardly mean that the patent is to become void in the same sense as if it had never existed, particularly as there is an earlier class of more important conditions set out in the form, going to the whole root of the patent, such as that if it should turn out within the fourteen years that the grant is contrary to law or prejudicial or inconvenient to the Queen's subjects in general, or that the invention is not new, or the patentee not its first inventor within this realm, then the letters patent are to "forthwith cease, determine, and be (not 'become,' as in the other case) utterly void to all intents and purposes." The substitution of the word "be" for "become," and the addition of the words "to all intents and purposes," do seem to indicate that in any of these cases the patent is to be void *ab initio*. Under the Act of 1852 a patent which was proved to be bad in itself could be set aside by writ of *scire facias*, an instance of which will be found in the case of *Bynner v. The Queen* (9 Q.B. Reports, page 523), where the judgment was

that the letters patent should be "revoked, cancelled, vacated, disallowed, annulled, void, and invalid, and be altogether held and had for nothing: and also that the enrolment thereof be cancelled, quashed, and annulled, and that the said letters patent be restored into her said Majesty's Court of Chancery at Westminster aforesaid, there to be cancelled." By section 26 of the Act of 1853, a petition for revocation is substituted for the proceeding by *scire facias*. This seems altogether a different matter from a patent expiring at an appointed date owing to non-payment of the fees, and it will be noted that the Comptroller-General's certificate in this case is merely that the patent "expired" on May 31, 1876, owing to non-payment of fees. Could it be contended that this patent is to be treated now as if it had never existed—as if it were altogether void *ab initio*, and not merely as from May 31, 1876? Suppose Messrs. Kay had—say, in 1874—brought an action for infringement of their patent and recovered damages, would the judgment have been liable to have been set aside immediately after May 31, 1876, on the ground that the patent had then become bad *ab initio*? Or, supposing again that they now chose to call their essence "patent," and were thereupon prosecuted under section 105 of the Act of 1853 (which I have referred to), would it not be a good defence for them to prove the grant of the expired patent, or is it to be said that the prosecution would succeed on the ground that in the view of the law no patent had ever been granted to them? Or, again, to put the case that actually did occur, as the Messrs. Kay undoubtedly did sell their essence from 1873 to 1876 "under the authority of letters patent" within the schedule to the Act of 1812, are they now to be held to have never so sold it, on the ground that the patent became retrospectively void? I think it is clear that the patent was quite valid for the three years that it lasted, and that it only became void and ceased and determined as from May 31, 1876.

For all these reasons—explained, I fear, at too tedious length—I hold that the defendant has in point of law brought himself within the exception granted by section 31 of the Act of 1875 to the vendors of "patent medicines." It only remains for me to consider very shortly whether he has done so in point of fact—namely, whether Kay's Compound Essence, as sold by the defendant, is the same medicine as was patented in 1873, or, in other words, whether it is made up fairly in accordance with the specification.

Now, in dealing with this question, it must be recollected that I am not trying an action for the infringement of a patent. In such an action the plaintiffs' complete specification is liable to be subjected to very searching criticism by the defendant, and to be ultimately pronounced defective on any of the grounds set out in that behalf by the text-books—*e.g.*, in Edmunds on "Patents," edition 1890, at page 103, and the following pages, in the section on "Sufficiency of the Complete Specification." One of the requirements is full disclosure of materials, as shown by the case of *Sturtz v. De la Due* ("I. Webster's Patent Cases," page 83). On the other hand, other cases establish that it is not always necessary to set out the exact preparations in which ingredients may be blended, and that reasonable latitude is to be allowed. The "complete specification" in the present case must, of course, have satisfied the Examiner of Patents; and it does not appear to have been ever impeached during the three years that the patent was in force. I have no jurisdiction whatever to pronounce it defective; but I apprehend that if it were so ambiguous that I found myself unable to identify Kay's Compound Essence as now sold with the medicine it purports to describe, I could not decide that the defence of having sold "a patent medicine" was available for the defendant. Although the specification mentions a number of different component drugs, the only two points practically on which it was assailed here were that it did not indicate the presence of morphine, in the form of hydrochlorate of morphia, nor the presence of chloroform, in the mixture, whereas it is admitted that it contains both. Of the plaintiffs' two expert witnesses—Professor Tichborne and Dr. Hugh Auchinleck—the former said he saw nothing in the specification to justify the presence of hydrochlorate of morphia, and that "papaver" was the nearest thing. He also stated that the first bottle contained, according to his analysis, $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain of morphine to the dram, and that to produce this result the bottle must contain nothing but extractum papaveris, which would go to show that the compound did not

follow the specification. He admitted, however, on cross-examination, that he had only tested about one-fifth of that bottle, and that the compound was not homogeneous, and also that he would not be surprised to find both chlorodyne and chloroform in the compound from seeing ether sulphuricus et chloricus in the specification; and he ultimately went so far as to admit that he could not say that the whole amount of morphine in the bottle exceeded $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain. This admission seems to me to counteract his previous inference as to the bottle containing nothing but extractum papaveris. Dr. Auchinleck proved that the first bottle was a 12-drachm bottle, and said there was nothing in the specification to justify the use of chlorodyne pure and simple as it was on the bottle; that he would use chloric ether and not chlorodyne if he were making up the substances in the specification; that the combination of morphine and ether sulphuricus et chloricus would not be chlorodyne pure and simple, although they were three of the constituents of chlorodyne, which could be made up according to a number of different formulae, and for which there was no recognised form in the British Pharmacopoeia. He admitted, on cross-examination, that if he saw that a preparation had chloric ether in it he would know that it contained chloroform, which was always an ingredient of chlorodyne; and that if he knew that a preparation contained extractum papaveris, he would expect to find morphine in it. There were examined as expert witnesses for the defendant, besides Mr. George Shaw—who is a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry in London, and, as manager of the Messrs. Kay's laboratory at Stockport, actually with his own hand makes up all the essence that they sell—Dr. George Foy, F.R.C.S., Mr. William Thomson (who is also a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry and Public Analyst for Stockport), and Sir Charles Cameron, with whose qualifications we are all acquainted. I do not purpose to go in detail through their evidence on this point. Suffice it to say that they all contradicted the plaintiffs' witnesses as to what the specification would lead one to expect to find in the compound, as well as upon other matters. In this conflict of evidence, I think that the scale is turned by the testimony of Mr. Shaw, who spoke not as to matters of opinion but as to matters of fact, within his own personal knowledge and experience, and who showed himself to be, though quite a young man, a highly competent and intelligent witness, and at the same time quite imperturbable, and remained unshaken by Mr. Clay's searching and skilful cross-examination. Mr. Shaw's evidence on this point was: "I know the ingredients; it has been prepared in strict accordance with the specification;" and he then went on to explain that morphine is the active principle of papaver, and that ether chloricus is chloroform dissolved in alcohol, and finally stated the exact quantity of morphine and chloroform which the smaller bottle would contain—namely, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of morphine and $1\frac{1}{4}$ drops of chloroform. I see no reason to question Mr. Shaw's veracity as to matters which his scientific education and his responsible position in Messrs. Kay's laboratory so fully qualify him to depose to, and, accordingly, I come to the conclusion that while the specification might have been more precise by mentioning "morphine" instead of "papaver," and "chloroform" instead of "ether chloricus," the "compound essence" is in substance and in fact made up in conformity with the specification; and having thus decided the issue of fact as well as the question of law arising upon the "patent-medicine" point in defendant's favour, I dismiss both summonses, but without any costs, as I happen to be judicially aware that these prosecutions were brought on as test-cases, substantially at the defendant's own request, though he was no doubt set in motion by the Messrs. Kay. If my decision should be acquiesced in, the result will naturally be of considerable importance to them, but it will not, I apprehend, be of any very far-reaching application, as the number of patented medicines which contain scheduled poisons appears to be comparatively limited.

Mr. Campbell: With regard to your observations as to the absence of the original patent, I may again state that we had it in court ready to put in, and by agreement between Mr. Clay and myself we adopted his certified copy.

Mr. Swift: It seems a little strange admitting it now, but I will add a note to my judgment to say that, at my suggestion, the plaintiffs offering no objection, the letters patent were admitted.

Mr. Clay: I offer no objection. Now that this case is

over, I wish to say on behalf of the Society that no matter what the ultimate result of the case may be, we feel greatly indebted to your Worship for the manner in which you have gone into it.

Mr. Campbell: I thoroughly endorse that observation.

Mr. Swift: Though, no doubt, I had a great deal of trouble, I found it a very interesting case from the lawyer's point of view.

THE PRECIPITATED-CHALK CASE.

THE Grand Jury found a true bill against the two Levermores on Tuesday afternoon. The trial is fixed for Saturday morning before the Common Serjeant (Sir Forrest Fulton, Q.C.).

COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES.

AT the Liverpool Court of Passage, on Wednesday, before Lord Baylis and a jury, Messrs. Evans & Co., wholesale druggists, Hanover Street, were sued by an engine-greaser, named Peter Purcell, for compensation for injuries sustained through the negligent driving of a horse belonging to the defendants. The accident occurred on June 2 last, and it was alleged on behalf of the plaintiff that he was walking along Scotland Road that evening in company with his wife, and in consequence of a crowd which had assembled he stepped off the pavement to get past, when a horse belonging to the defendant, which was being driven at a furious rate, knocked him down, and so trampled upon him that he was taken to the hospital, where he had been for 19 weeks, and it was found that he had his collar-bone broken, had sustained injury to the spine, and suffered from partial paralysis. Plaintiff was still an inmate of the hospital, and his injuries would have a permanent effect. He was employed on one of the Guion Line of steamers, and would have made 20*l.* on the journey he was about to go upon the day after the accident. For the defence, evidence was tendered that the plaintiff was under the influence of drink at the time and contributed to the negligence. The jury, however, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 100*l.*

Mr. Taylor raised an objection, on the ground that only 49*l.* was claimed, but the Judge said that now the jurisdiction of the Court had been extended he would give a certificate for 100*l.*

Notes of Nobelt e.

MAY & BAKER'S REFINED CAMPHOR TABLETS AND SCALE PREPARATIONS.

MESSRS. MAY & BAKER (LIMITED), of Garden Wharf, Battersea, who are among the pioneers of the camphor refining industry in this country, inform us that they have entirely revised and lowered their quotations for sublimed camphor tablets. They send us samples of these tablets in 1-oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. form, which show the high state of excellence which has been reached by the firm in this department of their manufacture. The tablets are very hard, clean cut, and beautifully transparent. In respect to the latter quality there is a notable advance over the foreign refined camphor tablets that have been submitted to us from time to time, and which, without exception, have been more or less opaque.

The firm have recently commenced to manufacture scale-preparations, and we have had the opportunity of examining samples of the products. In appearance, solubility, and quality they are all that can be desired, the scales being thin, beautifully transparent, and quickly forming clear solutions with distilled water.

THE "KEPLER" SPOON.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. give the users of "Kepler" malt preparations a pleasant surprise now and

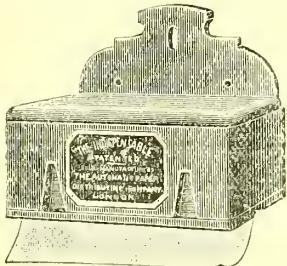
then. The latest addition to the contents of the cartons is a pretty nickel-plated teaspoon, the handle of which is a strong corkscrew which folds into the bowl of the spoon. Children, as a rule, need no coaxing to take the malt and oil, but when they see the new spoon they all want to attack the contents of the bottle.

TIN OINTMENT-BOXES.

A LARGE manufacturer of tin ointment-boxes (who, we may say, supplies only through wholesale houses) has submitted to us samples of his wares, and we are astonished to find how cheaply they are produced. For example, 3*ij.* and 3*ss.* boxes, embossed on the lid "Zinc Ointment," "Petroleum Jelly," &c., can be bought at 1*s.* 3*d.* per gross, subject, and at a small charge for the die one can get any printing embossed upon the lid. Orders are executed by the sundries houses.

THE INDISPENSABLE AUTOMATIC TOILET-BOX.

THE box shown in the engraving is a neat and ornamental walnut construction, 6*½* inches in width. The paper with which it is supplied is folded by a patent method, and is sanitised with Jeyes' Fluid. It is in separate sheets packed



in a roll, and only one sheet can be withdrawn at one time. The box can only be opened from the inside when empty for refills. It is patented and sold by the Automatic Paper Distributing Company, 49 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

GLENFIELD'S FLUID.

MESSRS. BARCLAY & SONS (LIMITED), 95 Farringdon Street E.C., inform us that they have taken up the agency for this new detergent and disinfectant. The preparation is an aqueous one, alkaline and aromatic. It is made by the Liverpool Boiler Fluid Detergent & Disinfectant Company (Limited), and we understand that it has met with an encouraging amount of favour. It is non-poisonous, and in addition to being useful as a disinfectant its composition makes it specially applicable to laundry-work, and it may even be used for washing and for drinking—when sufficiently diluted. We mention this on the authority of Mr. J. Alfred Wanklyn, who has reported favourably upon it. From this brief statement retail-chemists will appreciate the claims of the fluid as an article for sale.

TANOCEA.

IT is one of the peculiarities of Nature that the finest teas are those which contain most tannin. This is rather a serious matter to such peoples as ourselves, who do not follow the Chinese or Japanese methods of making a weak infusion of the leaf in a few seconds, so that little of the tannin but much of the aromatic and stimulating principles are extracted. Since we do not follow that method, but like the infusion strong, a larger proportion of the tannin is extracted, and physicians agree that this is prejudicial to

the health of the consumers. The Tanocea Tablet Company propose to counteract that by the use of "Tanocea," which is presented in tiny tablets, one or two of which, added to the teapot with each teaspoonful of tea, neutralises the tannin as it is extracted, thus making it insoluble. We have tried "Tanocea." We find that it decidedly improves the flavour of tea, and from this and what we know of its composition we think it a novelty which chemists may confidently stock and recommend. Mr. B. Kühn, 36 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C., is the wholesale agent, and he will furnish samples or information.

FORDHAM'S NOVELTIES.

THE "Cottage Commode" is what Messrs. W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited) call the article which we illustrate here. It is made of the well-known unbreakable pulp ware, and for large institutions, such as hospitals and asylums, it is a thing



which has, from the economical point of view, been very much wanted. Chemists who carry a general line of goods will find it profitable to stock the commodes, while those who do not may find it advantageous to do a little commission business in them with hospitals, schools, and similar institutions.

Another useful article which the firm are offering enterprising retailers is a series of photographic window-tickets, such as the reproduction which we show here. These are printed on ordinary sensitised albumin paper, and the print-



ing is dead black and beautifully glazed. The tickets are very neat, and as novel a thing in that way as we have seen. They are supplied in about a dozen assortments, at moderate prices, with or without headings, such as "Cash Price," or any special heading to order. The mounts may be chocolate primrose, pink, or green.

DO NOT TRY THIS.—A druggist's assistant in Wilmington (Del., U.S.A.) was recently burned seriously about the eyes and nose by the explosion of a mixture of hyposulphite of soda and chlorate of potash, which he was powdering for a prescription. His eyesight was at first despaired of, but the physicians think it can be saved. The explosion was loud enough to be heard for half a block.

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1s. " (water jacketed)... ... 6/10 "

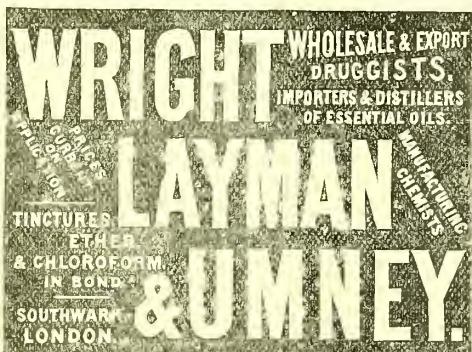
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are valuable and most serviceable preparations. We
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Editorial Comments.

POISONOUS PATENT MEDICINES.

The decision of the Dublin Magistrate in the Kay's Essence case was what might have been expected by those who carefully followed the evidence, but it can hardly be regarded as final. The case presented by far the most interesting side issues arising out of the now celebrated chlorodyne cases; and we think a preliminary compliment is due to Messrs. Kay Brothers for their courage in bringing these obscure points to the test.

In the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Piper, the Judges decided that a certain mixture containing about 2 grs. of morphia and some chloroform to the ounce should be regarded as a poison or a preparation of a poison. They expressly confined their judgment to that particular prepara-

tion, and it remained, therefore, to some extent doubtful how far mixtures containing smaller proportions of poison were affected by this judgment. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain hold that the presence of any morphia whatever in a mixture renders that mixture a preparation of a poison within the meaning of the Act. This contention was not supported by the Manchester County Court Judge in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Delve, heard last June, and the consequent appeal on the point is still pending.

The same point among others comes up in the Kay's Essence case in Ireland. It may be mentioned that, as far as the question of the sale of poisonous proprietary and patent medicines is concerned, the Irish Act is identical with that of Great Britain. The nominal defendant in the case decided last week was a Mr. F. Leonard, a Dublin grocer. He had been fined some months since for selling this Kay's Essence, but the announcement of that conviction seems to have induced Messrs. Kay Brothers to incite Mr. Leonard to challenge a renewal of hostilities from the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Leonard informed the Society that he intended to continue the sale of the essence, and the result was a second trial, which Messrs. Kay defended. We reported the hearing at considerable length in our issues of September 16 and 23, and last week we gave a telegraphed summary of the Magistrate's decision, and this week we give it at length.

The chief points of contention can be briefly told. First, the prosecution said, This mixture is a poison. Professor Tichborne, who analysed samples out of two bottles, said that he obtained in the proportion of 1 grain of morphia to the ounce in one, and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of a grain to the ounce in the other. The gentleman who makes the preparation, on the other hand, swore that the 10-drachm bottles contain invariably $\frac{10}{72}$ of a grain in that quantity. He said the mixture was standardised to that proportion. Anyway the compound does contain morphia in some proportion. But the counsel for the defendants, who fought the case with remarkable vigour and ability, justifying himself by the qualifying expressions used by the Judges in the Piper case, contended that the mixture could not be a poison, because it was so compounded that if a child drank the whole bottleful it would only be made sick, and could not, therefore, be poisoned. One of his medical witnesses with even more faith in the doctrine of the "antagonism" of therapeutics," a phrase which Mr. Campbell rolled out with considerable unction for the benefit of the Magistrate, pledged himself to the opinion that "by no possibility or ingenuity" could any quantity, not even a quart, kill man, woman, or child. We are not surprised that the Magistrate, with this marvellous theory of the "antagonism of therapeutics" before him, should have felt that the decision of the question whether the preparation was a poison or not was a particularly difficult one, and should have rejoiced that a consideration of the arguments on other points enabled him to avoid this one.

For the main defence relied upon after all was that the medicine had been patented, and was therefore exempt from the section under which the prosecution was brought. But the prosecutors alleged that the compound sold, whatever it was, was certainly not that which had been patented. This was the specification for which a patent had been granted:

We make an improved medicinal compound which contains concentrated in it the fluid extract of senega, scilla, papaver, marrubium, chiretta, or other tonic bitter, and we add ipecacuanha or antimonij tartras or both in wine in the approved officinal proportions; we emulsify the clear liquor with linseed, *Linum usitatissimum*, by decoction in steam-jacketed pans or otherwise; the strained product is then further medicated with a distillate of pimpinella, anisum, laurocerasus, toluifera balsamum, storax, benzoin, aether

sulphuricus et chloricus, with sufficient mucilage, aided by powerful agitators, to produce a complete and homogeneous mixture, which contains the demulcent properties of linseed combined with the cordial, balsamic, soothing, strengthening, and expectorating properties of the above medicines in a portable and convenient form. We call this "Compound Essence of Linseed."

On the bottles a label is attached stating that as the mixture contains a proportion of chloroform and morphine it is labelled poison. That might convey the impression to thoughtless people that the specification was not adhered to. But Mr. Shaw, Messrs. Kay's chemist, says the morphia is got from the papaver, and the chloroform from the "ether chloricus," and he assured the Court that the specification was followed exactly, though he or his counsel was fain to admit that there was an element of vagueness about the particulars given. Mr. Swifte, the Magistrate, while remarking that the specification might have been more precise, held that on the evidence it had been proved that the essence was substantially made up in conformity with the specification, and on that ground he dismissed the summons as he was bound to do.

So the matter stands at present, and we do not yet know whether further proceedings will be taken in this particular case or whether we must wait for a new trial for further light. If Kay's Essence can be sold by anybody because of the patent specification quoted above, the Act can be evaded at pleasure. No one can pretend that the specification is a disclosure of the composition of this medicine. Mr. Swifte said it was not for him to try the validity of the patent. He considered that the fact that the compound had been patented, though the patent was only in force for three years, was sufficient to make it for ever a patent medicine. He had practically no evidence before him in support of the argument that the medicine was not made in accordance with the specification, and therefore he could do no other than accept the contention for the defence that it was. The Irish Society has done good service in clearing the way, and the British Society might now carry on the contest with the advantage of knowing the defence which will probably be raised against them.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

THE fall of the natural leaf coincides with the bursting forth of the intellectual foliage of our winter sessions. A few early blooms have already appeared, and soon the pharmaceutical forest will be thick with leaves of rhetoric, whatever the subsequent yield of fruit may turn out to be. Not much of this need be expected. Not so many years ago, but in what we now regard as old times, the evening meetings of Pharmaceutical Associations were recognised as the occasions at which the result of pharmaceutical research should be announced and discussed. There were not then so many Associations as we have now, but at those which did exist, chemists met in sufficient numbers to justify the names of the Societies which brought them together, and they generally had something of importance to say to each other. The modern development of pharmaceutical journalism is generally credited with the comparative decay of the character of the meetings. It is alleged that not only do journals attract to themselves contributions which would otherwise have gone to an evening meeting, but that the habit of reporting such meetings tends to check the attendance at them, because it is less trouble to read a report than to go to a meeting.

We do not think this is by any means a correct explanation, or at least a sufficient one. Nor do we accept the theory of some of the older men, that there were giants in those days

and that there are none in these times. But it is a fact which no amount of deplored will affect, that pharmacy as an art has been for years receding from the retail chemist into the control of the wholesale druggist. Up to a point the manufacturer is willing to impart information, but he can hardly be blamed for remembering that his audience or his readers are sure to include his competitors. He tells what he knows, therefore, only so far as he thinks publication will benefit him. These conditions must have had the effect of limiting the supply of pharmaceutical communications strictly so-called.

Still the daily work of every observant pharmacist, his experience at the dispensing counter, and the experiments which he can hardly help making, must provide plenty of material for the "short notes" which are now so popular, especially in the junior associations. These should be encouraged. They are almost certain to yield suggestions and ideas which will fructify later on. Presidential addresses are about played out. There can be very few of us to whom the threadbare platitudes finished off with a quotation from the "Psalm of Life" can be other than wearisome. Besides, it seems to be out of etiquette to discuss a President's oration, and a lecture or paper undiscussed is much the same as a meal undigested. And this idea leads to the remark that the organisers of evening meetings of pharmacists might, a little more than they now do, make provision for discussion. Of course when an authority on any subject contributes a paper on his speciality there is not generally room for discussion, but in such a case there should always be time for questions. But when one of the members of the association offers to read a paper on a subject of controversial possibilities, his time should be rigidly limited, and, if possible, an opponent should be found who would prepare a paper presenting at the same time the opposite view. There are many subjects which might with great advantage be thus threshed out at meetings of the trade. There are, for example, the topics of the desirability of a modification of the medicine-stamp laws, the question of district representation on the Pharmaceutical Council, the federation of associations, earlier closing, the policy of the Pharmaceutical Council on certain given occasions, and any subject of trade interest on which different views are legitimately possible. Whenever any such subject is to be introduced it should not be left to chance for the counteracting statement to be made. We all need to have our pre-conceived opinions corrected, or if we have adopted no prejudices on any particular topic, it is very undesirable that we should fix on any set of views by hearing only one side. Some preliminary trouble in providing a ring and the combatants would, we are convinced, enormously enhance the interest and popularity and usefulness of our association meetings, and whenever any serious agitation became necessary would tend to bring out the points worth fighting for, and show those on which an intelligent unanimity could be depended on.

LORD HEYTESBURY AND HIS CHEMIST TENANT.

SOMEONE has been good enough to send us a copy of the *Trowbridge Chronicle* of October 7, in which we find a defence of the landlord in the case of apparent landlord tyranny at Heytesbury, Wiltshire, to which we recently alluded. Our Trowbridge contemporary pleasantly describes the eviction as a "Storm in a Teacup," and attributes all the disturbance to some miserable "red-van agitator," who had disturbed the serenity of a peaceful country village for pur-

poses of his own. We are not concerned to defend the "red-van agitator," but we may point out to our *Chronicle* friend, who probably himself belongs to the aristocracy and only appreciates the position of tradesmen with difficulty, that this storm in a teacup is a serious matter to the party who is suddenly "chucked" out of his holding, and deprived of all the results of his life-long toil. The majority of tradesmen have to be tenants, and a very large number of them can only be tenants at will. In a place like Heytesbury, where one man owns practically the whole of the soil, this is necessarily the case if that man thinks fit to insist on his legal rights.

Let us see, however, what there is to be said on the landlord's side of the question. The *Trowbridge Chronicle*, in the intervals of its abuse of the red-van agitator, tells the story pretty much as we told it a fortnight ago. The facts seem to be admitted. He says:—

The matter resolves itself into a purely business transaction, conducted on the part of the landlord on honest, legal, business principles. A tenant, who occupies on exceptionally favourable terms several holdings, wishes to give up all of them with the exception of one that he holds on terms which it would be the height of absurdity to regard as any approach to adequate value. He has held this for many years at a mere peppercorn rent, and has for his own benefit extended and enlarged the place. He has had the advantage, for all these years, of a dwelling and business premises practically rent free. He has paid the paltry rent of 20*l.* for three years, and on the strength of this he makes out surrender value in the shape of the goodwill of a business which does not pay, according to his own statement, of 300*l.* His landlord has simply acted as any business man would act; he refuses to be made the tool of his tenant and to be used solely for his advantage. The notice to quit the greater portion of the holdings was given by the tenant; all the landlord said was, "You had better give up all."

This was not at all what the landlord said. The order was "You shall give up all," and the complaint is that he offers the tenant no alternative whatever. We had not heard before that the chemist had alleged that his business did not pay. That, however, does not justify the landlord, unless it be claimed that he is acting purely out of kindness. Our contemporary also says:—

Mr. Davies has brought all upon himself by his giving notice to quit the other pieces of land. Apparently he was not satisfied, neither was Lord Heytesbury, and so the latter thought the best thing to do was to end the matter altogether. Then as to the question of goodwill, of which so much capital has been made. We believe we are perfectly correct in saying that Mr. Davies has never paid a farthing to Lord Heytesbury for the goodwill, so why he should expect the latter to pay him compensation—for that is what it comes to—we fail to see.

We scarcely hope to be able to open the eyes of our Trowbridge friend, or of the person inspiring him, but we will try. No one alleges that Mr. Davies had paid anything to his landlord for the goodwill. His moral right to it arises from the circumstance that he created it. Lord Heytesbury's legal right to confiscate it is due to the fact that he owns the locality with which this goodwill property is indissolubly associated. Lord Heytesbury wants the site of Mr. Davies's premises "to build a village room for the benefit of the people," so that the poor red-van agitators may give their lectures under shelter, perhaps. We did not suppose he was thinking of carrying on the chemist's business himself, but it is obvious that the goodwill of the business is to be sacrificed for this village room, and the question we are trying to make clear is whether a landlord in Lord Heytesbury's position has a moral right to enforce such a sacrifice on one of his tenants for the benefit of the rest. Stories are appended of Lord

Heytesbury's generosity to some of his workpeople when they had influenza. These are interesting; but surely no one will argue that they furnish any defence to the charge of injustice towards Mr. Davies which has been brought.

Lord Heytesbury, we are told by his apologist, "is not the hardened, tyrannous landlord some people would have us believe. He is, on the contrary, trying his very best in every direction to improve the place." We are quite ready to believe in his good intentions, and in his good deeds; but he has made a mistake in this instance, and his reputation will not suffer if he will have the courage to acknowledge and rectify it.

THE BROMIDE MARKET.

WHEN the members of the drug-trade commenced their week's work on Monday they found awaiting them a piece of altogether unexpected news in the form of a circular dated October 14, announcing an advance of from 2*d.* to 2½*d.* per lb., or about 10 per cent., in the price of bromine salts. This sudden alteration has been forced upon the British and foreign manufacturers of bromides, through the action of the Stassfurt Syndicate in Germany, who control the output of crude bromine, and who, a few days previously, had given notice of an advance in the price of the raw material of from 1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb. The manufacturers of bromides have therefore been rather moderate than otherwise in not at once raising their quotations to the full extent of the advance in the raw article. They may prefer to take two bites at the cherry, and hold another little increase up their sleeves; but if that should be so they will not have the excuse of being forced to action by the power behind them, for the Stassfurt Syndicate have expressly given notice that the price, as now revised by them, will hold good until the end of 1894.

Unfortunately for the druggists at large, the alteration now made comes at a time when few dealers hold any considerable stock of the drug. There have been so many sudden alterations in the bromide-market during the last six or seven years, generally with the result of leaving holders of supplies the poorer for the fluctuation, that the druggists have come to look upon bromine salts generally as a dangerous stock to hold. In spite of the conclusion, about a year ago, of the German-American bromine war, and the consequent cessation of American competition in Europe, there has been a feeling among dealers in bromine salts in this country that prices, if they should change at all, were likely to recede rather than to advance, especially as it is notorious that the quotations were only kept at their level by a purely artificial limitation of areas of sale, and an equally unnatural concentration of the supplies under the control of powerful syndicates. For some time past the American bromine interests, once more united under a common management, and freed from the danger of European competition, have been putting the screw upon the Transatlantic consumers, who, being hemmed in by syndicates and rings on all sides, are accustomed to be dealt with much more cavalierly than consumers on this side. But although it is not pleasant to be suddenly called upon to pay an arbitrary ransom to the exclusive producers of a necessary commodity, the European dealers in bromides may at least congratulate themselves that the fixing of the price for some fifteen months to come gives them a certain amount of security in the meantime. The manufacturers of bromides, as is well known, have a syndicate among themselves which ensures united action in the matter of quotations, although it leaves each member free to sell at the syndicate prices, wherever he pleases. This gives a certain advantage to the

Continental makers, inasmuch as these are able to offer their goods to British buyers at the same price at which they can purchase from manufacturers in this country, whereas the British manufacturers are effectively shut out from most Continental markets by high import duties. Nevertheless, it seems that our own makers suffer comparatively little from foreign competition in their own markets.

The price of crude bromine is now nearly double what it was at the critical time of the last "bromine war," and about 40 per cent. in excess of the quotation which ruled before the outbreak of those hostilities. The manufacturers, therefore, can have no reason to complain of insufficient profit, and it is to be hoped that they will be content with their present gains, and refrain from again disturbing the market unless as an act of self-defence.

AMERICAN PHARMACY.

The embryonic stage of American pharmacy, as revealed by some candidates at the Massachusetts Board of Pharmacy, seems to us a trifle crude. Mr. H. M. Whitney gave examples of it at the Chicago meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, from answers given by candidates who are supposed to have had sufficient preliminary training. We quote only a few of Mr. Whitney's examples:—

A. How many grains in an avoird. oz.? Ans. Don't know.—How many grains in a scruple? Ans. Don't know.—What is quinine? Ans. I don't know exactly, but it's a metal of some kind.—Out of ten samples of the commonest fluids found in a drug-store, one only was identified.

B. The proprietor of a drug-store who was desirous of securing a sixth-class licence in his own name came up for examination; aged twenty-six; two years' experience as proprietor of a store.—How many drops in a fluid drachm? Ans. Eight.—How many grains in an oz.? Ans. Two-hundred and forty.—How much cocaine would you use in making 2 drachms of a 4-per-cent. solution? Ans. Four ounces. Another, who was in business on his own account, and claimed to have had twenty-three years' experience, when asked to interpret NaBr, said: "That's a sticker; it may be Nebraska or New Brunswick."

C. What is cochineal? Ans. It is from the earth.—Give source of cream of tartar. Ans. It is a metal.—What is the source of lactic acid? Ans. Sugar-cane.—Meaning of *capit.* Ans. Mix.

D. What is ergot? Ans. It is a root.—How would you make pills of nitrate of silver? Ans. Soap would make a good excipient.—What are nutgalls? Ans. A fruit of some plant.—Name the officinal preparations of mercury? Ans. Ointment of mercury; don't think of any other.

The progress of knowledge, such as it is, is indicated by the fact that the questions and answers were noted in the Reports—A of 1886, B 1889, C 1891, and D 1892. We quote them because they are amusing, but we do not suppose that the advanced educationists of the United States look at them in that light. What they want is an earlier sifting process—a Preliminary examination and more thorough shop-training.

THE EXHIBITION MANIA.

One would have thought that the great Exhibition climax at Chicago would have sated, for some years to come, the appetite of the hungriest exhibition-crank. But that is far from being the case. Before the World's Fair has yet been wound in its shroud, exhibition-promoters pop up in all quarters of the world with projects for the allurement of the manufacturer. Antwerp is to have an "International Exhibition" next year, and sluggish Spain is bestirring herself to hold one in Madrid at the same time. It is very doubtful whether either of these shows will be more than a mediocre success at the best, while the probability is that the preparations for one of them at least will be silently dropped when the time comes for planking down the cash. Paris has already laid embargo upon the year 1900 for a repetition of the glories of 1889, and there is a strong party in Germany who think that Berlin should be given a chance too. The latest competitor is Constantinople, where an industrial exhibition has been

mapped out, under "influential patronage," to take place next year.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland—*i.e.*, all the members and associates of the Society get it, the Council paying for it. There was a proposal for the Council to publish its own journal, and on that matter Mr. Hayes, the President, said at the annual meeting:—

I think it would be a herculean task to in any degree att. in to the standard of the journal which now represents our Society, in the value of its commercial, educational, literary, and scientific information, and at a price which, if we attempted anything within measurable distance of its worth, must in a very short time sink as a commercial undertaking. There might much more be said in favour of the advice to "rest and be thankful," but I think I have said enough.

This is an expression of opinion which well deserves the attention of those who are renewing their subscriptions at the present time, and also of those who have been accustomed to "get a read" of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. We understand that there are thousands in the latter class. We should like to get into touch with them all. Another matter. The Inland Revenue authorities have been busy in Sheffield lately over unstamped medicines, and some have expressed astonishment at the extent to which they have been defrauding the revenue—innocently, of course. We commend to such victims a course of reading in Mr. Alpe's book. It is the very thing to keep them out of trouble. In Mr. Swift's learned judgment on the Kay's linseed case there occurs this sapient expression:—

A useful little text-book published in 1890—"Handy Book of Medicine-Stamp Duty," by Mr. E. N. Alpe, who is described on the title-page as "of the Middle Temple and the Inland Revenue Department, Somerset House," so that his official position should qualify him to speak with authority as to that "department's" practice.

We want all chemists and druggists to take that to heart, to get the book if they do not already have it, and whenever they think of introducing a new proprietary to assure themselves, by reference to the "Handy Book," whether it is liable or not liable.

GERMAN JUDGMENT.

It is difficult to please some people, especially German houses whose idea of the fourth estate seems to be somewhat elementary. We are able to look after ourselves in that matter; but when we take the trouble to despatch a reporter to write up such things as the Chicago Exhibition, we may surely expect that those who may be referred to should have a sufficient knowledge of the English language to distinguish the difference between a compliment and the opposite before they complain. A German firm of oil-distillers have lately complained very bitterly about us. They exhibit in the American section through their New York branch house, and we reported briefly, but in complimentary terms, of their exhibit, especially about the genesis—*i.e.*, synthesis—of certain products. Hazy notions of English phraseology have apparently turned the compliment into an adverse criticism in their minds, for the German house have in their trade-report, abused our reporter in terms which show their own ignorance. This is nothing, however. What astonishes us is the apparent and unwarranted assumption that this particular house is above criticism. It will be a cold day when they get that length.

HARNESS'S ELECTROPATHIC BELTS.

Mr. Harness, of the Medical Battery Company, has asked the *Pall Mall Gazette* to give him a "free editorial," in view of future liberal advertising. In Thursday's paper he has got what he asked for, and something more. Never was a more severe criticism of business methods published.

PENDING PHARMACY PROSECUTIONS AT GLASGOW.

The medical practitioners with drug-shops in Glasgow seem to be getting seriously alarmed at the renewed activity of the officials of the Pharmaceutical Society in prosecuting unqualified dispensers of poisons. There is some talk of the cases being defended with a view to the legal powers of the Pharmaceutical Society as to interfering with doctors' shops being tested. A full meeting of an association of South Side medical practitioners was held the other evening, and a committee was appointed to consider the situation and report as to the advisability or otherwise of defending any of the cases. A member of the profession in Glasgow told a representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, who called upon him in regard to this question, that the doctors are most anxious not to transgress the law, and that in proposing to take action in connection with the forthcoming trials they merely want to have their true legal position as to the keeping open of shops thoroughly defined, in order that they may not be continually harassed by the Pharmaceutical Society. At the same time, he added, the members of the medical profession maintained that they were only acting within their legal rights in conducting their shops as they do, and that, moreover, the Pharmacy Act was never meant to apply to them at all. Needless to say, the coming trials are being looked forward to with intense interest by the large body of pharmacists in the city.

Trade Notes.

MR. T. B. PERCY, chemist, Truro, has been awarded a gold medal for essence of rennet and dandelion coffee at the Truro Fisheries Exhibition. This makes Mr. Percy's seventeenth gold medal.

MESSRS. A. & F. PEARS (LIMITED) announce a distribution at the rate of 12 per cent. on the ordinary shares for the past half-year, at the rate of 10 per cent. on the deferred, and 6 per cent. on the preference.

SALACETOL, the new synthetic remedy for diarrhoea, which was noticed in this journal of August 26 last, is manufactured by Messrs. Hofmann & Schörensack's successors at Ludwigshafen, on the Rhine, and the English agents, Messrs. R. Morrison & Co., of 2 Fen Court, E.C., will supply a pamphlet, giving full details, to any chemist.

A REPORT on some of Messrs. Alfred Bishop & Sons' granular effervescent preparations of medicinal substances has been made by Messrs. H. Helbing and Dr. F. W. Passmore, the result of which is to show how very close to absolute accuracy is the dosage of these substances. Copies of the *Pharmacological Record* containing these reports will be sent to applicants by Messrs. Alfred Bishop & Sons (Limited), 48 Spelman Street, E.

MR. VINCENT WOOD, of 3 St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, has produced and copyrighted two useful cards, printed so as to serve as stock-sheets—the one for trusses, the other for surgical hosiery. The idea of the cards is that the vendor of such goods may keep an exact record of his stock of every size and variety, so that he may see at a glance when he is short of, say, a 24-inch right truss or a number 7 elastic stocking. Mr. Wood will supply these cards to any chemist who stocks his goods.

"BEECHAM'S HELP TO SCHOLARS" is a little book which has just come under our notice. It contains all sorts of arithmetical tables, and is quite popular with school-children. The College of Preceptors may get some ideas from the last page—*e.g.*, "A $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ box of Beecham's pills contains 36 pills, a $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ box contains 56 pills, and a $2s. 9d.$ box contains 165 pills. If the ratio of the sale of each size is 8, 28, and 1 respectively, how many dozens of each size will be sold in a year?" [The sale amounts to 11 pills per second.]

The Winter Session.

[CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.]

THE first musical and social evening of the new session was held at 103 Great Russell Street, on Thursday last, under the management of Mr. H. H. Robins. Mr. W. Martindale took the chair at 9 P.M. The songs of Messrs. Sydney Jamieson, Harold Lane and W. Chapman, a mandolin solo by Mr. S. W. Murley, and a recitation of Mr. C. W. Baldwin were particularly popular. The proceedings were kept up till 11.30 P.M.

THE BRIGHTON JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY.

THIS Association commenced its fourth session on October 4, at 2 Stilwood Terrace, Brighton, when the President, Mr. C. G. Yates, gave an address. On October 11 a social and musical evening was held, and last Wednesday, October 18, a dinner was held at the Café Royal. The following is the remainder of the programme so far as it has been prepared:—October 25, short papers; November 1, social and musical evening; November 8, paper; November 15, social and musical evening; November 22, paper on the "Pharmacy of the Syllabus," by Mr. L. Cooper, F.C.S.; November 30, social and musical evening; December 6, examination in pharmacy, open to all members; December 13, social and musical evening.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE opening meeting of the session of this Association was held in the Rooms, 94, West Regent Street, Glasgow, on October 12. Mr. W. L. Currie, President, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. Apologies for absence were intimated from Mr. Laidlaw Ewing, Edinburgh; Mr. Sutherland, Dumfries; Dr. William MacLennan, Assistant Professor of Materia Medica in Glasgow University; Mr. Davison, Glasgow, and other gentlemen.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS: PREPARATORY CLASS FOR APPRENTICES.

Mr. FINDLAY, the Treasurer, stated that at a representative meeting of the Council of the Association held recently, it was resolved to arrange for a class for apprentices with a special view to the Preliminary examination. A committee, consisting of Mr. Paris, Mr. Laing, and himself, was appointed to take the necessary steps. The Glasgow School Board were communicated with, and asked to furnish a teacher and class-room. They had received a letter from the Board, stating that they had appointed one of their ablest teachers, Mr. R. H. Louden, M.A., of Crookston Street School, to conduct the class in the City Public School, John Street, on three evenings a week, for an hour and a half each evening, at a fee of 10s. for the session. The class was started on Monday, October 2, with 25 pupils.

A vote of thanks was given to the committee for their negotiations.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. CURRIE then delivered his inaugural address. He referred at the outset to the extended area of the Association. He had no doubt that this extension would do much to uphold the dignity of their profession, to cultivate that friendly feeling which should exist among those of the same calling, and provide an association representative of the legitimate drug-trade in Glasgow and the West of Scotland. Much would be expected from an association having such a comprehensive title, and it rested entirely with the members as to what impressions were to be conveyed to the pharmaceutical world. The President then proceeded to discuss, in view of current events, the objects for which the Association had its existence—"To promote the educational and trade interests of pharmacy, and to cultivate friendly intercourse among the members." Education, he thought, should have been a secondary not a primary object. As an association they could not engage in teaching, but they could do all in their power to arrange for its being successfully carried out. In regard to

trade interests, Mr. Currie remarked that want of union amongst chemists themselves had been the great drawback to the successful carrying out of many of the schemes which had been attempted. He did not say that every proposal drafted by the President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should be accepted with open arms, as if it were to be the panacea for all their ills; but he considered that if the counsels of hear and forbear had prevailed—more listening to reason than to selfishness, the policy of consolidation rather than disintegration adopted—their position as traders would have been on a different footing. It was asserted that chemists were, as a body, blind to their own interests; they did not seem to be able to get above thinking about the contents of their till; they were narrow-minded, taking no interest in passing events. Acts of Parliament and statutory obligations were there, and what, they asked, was the use of bothering with them? They were to be obeyed and walked up to, and what was the use of joining associations? He maintained that the main object of local associations should be the promotion of a feeling of good fellowship among the members of the trade, so that by friendly discussion and united action a clearer understanding on many points might be arrived at. He had on several occasions ventured to say that if the Pharmaceutical Council were supported by every qualified chemist and druggist, that body would be able to do almost anything they set themselves to do, and he had no hesitation in reiterating that statement. A great deal had been said regarding the non-success of various agencies having for their object the better protection of the trade-interests of chemists; and here the President touched upon the proposed Federation, and said that such a society, composed of representatives from every association throughout the country, should be able to do something if supported, and it was expected that before the end of this session the proposed Federation would be an accomplished fact and in working-order. To what, he asked, was the failure of their trade-societies due in the past? Simply this: that no society which did not recognise the Pharmaceutical Society as the medium through which their grievances could be stated had any chance of success. There should be frequent discussion of trade-matters at their meetings. Everything of interest should be discussed, as in these days of pharmacy and revenue prosecutions it did not do to be dubious on any point. The question of election to the Pharmaceutical Council should be discussed, and an endeavour made to secure the return of men in touch with the retail-trade. Mr. Currie then went on to speak of medical halls and surgeries, a subject which he said was perennial in Glasgow. The curious idea that a medical man should be outside the Pharmacy Act as regards the keeping open shop for supplying the public was such a glaring absurdity that he was surprised the authorities had been so long dormant in the matter. If the Pharmacy Act was to be of any benefit at all to qualified chemists, the Pharmaceutical Society had a splendid opportunity of proving it here in their midst in Glasgow. He next read a long letter from Dr. William MacLennan, Professor of Materia Medica in Glasgow University, and who has also a large private practice in the West-end of the City. Dr. MacLennan wrote:—

Everyone admits that the training of a pharmacist occupies quite a number of years, and even at the end of a long apprenticeship many things are only to be learned by prolonged and accumulated experience. It is of no little matter for the sake of the patient what pharmacist dispenses a given prescription. Doubtless in the case of most simple mixtures or pharmaceutical products the result obtained might be uniform, but in certain difficult cases the result varies greatly with different dispensers. I need not quote examples of this, as many are familiar and must occur at once to every experienced druggist. Many dispensers do not ever attain great excellence, partly on account of a natural inaptitude, but also, I believe, because of the detrimental modern tendency of physicians to prescribe proprietary articles. This latter cause alone must deprive the young chemist from handling and becoming familiar with the properties and reactions of a great number of useful preparations which formerly fell to the lot of the dispensing chemist to prepare for himself. If your Society, by united effort, could accomplish the abolition of the stamp-duty on patent and proprietary medicines, a great boon would in all probability accrue to the chemists themselves, and also to the medical profession. The training a medical man gets in this department is even at the best necessarily limited. Most unfortunately too, I think, the new regulations recently passed by the Scottish University Commissioners are cutting down the instruction in practical pharmacy from fifty to twenty-five demonstrations.

Such an action can only lead to a still farther deficiency in the already limited knowledge of this subject by medical men. If the action of the Commissioners can be taken as an indication of the mind of the General Medical Council on the subject, it appears to me that the next regulation which should come into force would be the restriction to pharmacists of dispensing. At least this is the logical outcome of it. Some such enactment would at once solve the vexed question as to the propriety of medical men dispensing their own drugs, but it would be a solution accomplished in a wrong way, and to the detriment of physician and patient alike. It is entirely on other grounds that the dispensing and selling by medical men of their own medicines should be discouraged. Firstly, medical men have little time for this department of work even though they were able to undertake it. As a result, some inexperienced dispenser is employed and "covered" by the medical man. Such a state of matters should be as illegal as "covering" of an unqualified medical assistant is. Secondly, out of consideration for the best interests of the patient, doctors should not dispense their own drugs. The evils of club practice where cheap and often inferior and unsuitable drugs are used for certain ailments are sure to arise simply because the easiest and not the best prescription or product will be used. Lastly, there can be no two opinions as to the impropriety of keeping an open dispensary—free so far as consultations go. Here the profit that must be made, is made in an illegitimate way. The temptation to sell cheap and unsuitable drugs is too obvious to be always resisted. It is, besides, a distinctly unprofessional method of gain, alike hurtful to the morals of the physician and patient. Besides, it is altogether unnecessary.

Among the subsequent proceedings, a considerable number of new members were afterwards enrolled; Mr. Alexander Kinnimont was nominated for the local secretaryship of the Pharmaceutical Society in Glasgow; and the resignation of Mr. James Findlay, as treasurer of the Association, was announced. Mr. Findlay contemplating removal from Glasgow; the appointment of a successor was deferred till the next meeting.

The PRESIDENT stated that at the next meeting of the Association, on October 26, the subject of discussion would be "The Necessity for Improving, Altering, or Remedying in some way the Pharmacy Act."

PROGRAMME FOR THE SESSION.

The following is the programme drawn out for the winter session:—

- 1893.
- Oct. 26. Members' Meeting.
- Nov. 3. Smoking-concert in Alexandra Hotel.
- “ 9. “Pharmaceutical Ethics.” Mr. R. Tocher.
- “ 23. Members' Meeting.
- Dec. 7. “Parasites and their Hosts.” Dr. G. Bell Todd.
- Jan. 4. “Hearing in Health and Disease.” Dr. A. K. Love.
- “ 18. Members' Meeting.
- Feb. 1. “The Human Hand.” Dr. T. H. Bryce.
- “ 15. Members' Meeting.
- Mar. 1. “The Comparative Anatomy of the Respiratory Organs.” Mr. J. Rankin, B.Sc., Zoological Laboratory, Glasgow University.
- “ 15. Members' Meeting.
- “ 29. Annual Business Meeting.

SHEFFIELD PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society took place, on October 12, at the School in New Surrey Street. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, the newly-elected President, and besides members of the Society and other Sheffield friends there were present Mr. J. Harrison, J.P., of Sunderland (member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society); Mr. H. Kemp, Manchester; and Mr. Windle, of Chesterfield.

The PRESIDENT thanked his colleagues for electing him again, after a lapse of eight years, to the presidential chair, and urged apprentices in the district to take advantage of the educational opportunities which this School provided.

Mr. MORRISON read the School report, which showed that the number of entries in the various classes at the opening of the session was 36. The average attendance throughout the session was 83 per cent. The progress in class work had been very satisfactory. The following were the prize-winners:—Botany, E. C. Excell, H. Symonds; materia medica, G. W. Rodgers and S. Peat. Chemistry, W. H. Mallaband and W. E. Pigott. Practical chemistry, S. Peat and W.

Symonds. The President's prize for all subjects, W. H. Mallaband.

The President distributed the prizes, after which

Mr. HARRISON, J.P., delivered the inaugural address. He remarked that he was glad to know that as a society they had so far enjoyed a highly satisfactory and successful experience. He hoped the good reputation they had won would be continued, and that the high standing of the School would be maintained, and increased. He contended that no youth should enter upon the study of pharmacy who had not received such a scholastic education as would produce in him habits of observation and thought to prepare him for a calling in which these qualifications must be brought into continual exercise. They were entering on a path which would lead to a wide field of employment of their mental faculties. Persistent, painstaking, patient study would equip them to deal with all the difficulties they would meet, of which there were none that they could not overcome. The usefulness of their future career would very largely depend upon the character of the foundation now prepared, and he urged them to use all diligence that such foundation should be sound, substantial, and secure, so that they might, when the time came, be equal to the demands their work made upon them. What was that work? Broadly speaking, it was the preparation of medicine for the relief or cure of disease. It was not the practice, but the preparation, of medicine. It was not theirs to diagnose the disease, but to dispense the remedy required for its relief and removal. After briefly reviewing the history of medicine, the speaker alluded to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths. The information obtained from this registration, which was first effected in the first year of the present reign, had promoted and assisted the systematic investigation of questions concerning the public health, and had brought into greater prominence sanitary science. It was now fully recognised that in this matter prevention was better than cure, that time and money expended in the prevention of disease was the best policy, both for the individual and the community. The advance in the practice of medicine demanded from them a higher education, and a more careful and scientific training than were formerly necessary. For a quarter of a century we had had compulsory education, and the standard of education amongst the people had been materially raised. There was to-day a strong and widespread demand for technical education, the better to enable us to meet the strong foreign competition our trade is subject to. The general public often looked to the chemist for guidance in scientific subjects, and it would be distinctly to the student's advantage were he to see that he was qualified to give this required assistance. (Hear, hear.) A well-educated chemist, thoroughly acquainted with his profession, would not fail to win the confidence of the thoughtful public, and to convince the careful observer that he was something more than a tradesman, and that pharmacy was not only an art but a science.

Mr. H. E. IBBITTS proposed, and Mr. W. WARD seconded, and the Rev. T. S. KING supported, a vote of thanks to Mr. Harrison for his address, a resolution which was carried with great heartiness.

This meeting was followed by the annual dinner of the Society at the Masonic Hall. It was presided over by Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme. Among the speeches after the dinner,

Mr. H. KEMP, of Manchester, gave the toast of the "Sheffield Pharmaceutical Society," which he complimented for its unity and for the manner in which it combined the educational, the social, and the instructive elements. This toast was acknowledged by the President, who alluded in the course of his remarks to the scheme in which Mr. Kemp was interested for federating the Pharmaceutical Association of the kingdom, a scheme which he intimated would find favour in Sheffield. "The Pharmaceutical Society" was proposed by Mr. A. R. Fox, who hoped it would do something to remedy the grievance of unqualified men as companies carrying on a chemist's business. Mr. Harrison, in responding, said the company question would have to be faced by the Society sooner or later. Mr. C. O. Morrison proposed the "Medical Profession," for which Dr. Cleaver and Mr. C. Atkins, F.R.C.S., responded. Other toasts were, "The Scientific and Learned Societies," "The Press," "The President, and Council," and "The Visitors." The toast and menu card for the dinner was a skilful piece of humorous-

cartooning by Mr. E. D. Rodgers. The lighter portion of the evening's proceedings was contributed to by Mr. Robert Watts, past-President, who gave two humorous sketches, by Mr. A. H. Allen, Mr. Albert Riden, Mr. Arthur Dawes, Mr. A. N. Tucker, and Mr. J. A. Rodgers, the last-named, in addition to his own selections, acting as accompanist.

The following is the programme for the rest of the session :-

- Nov. 8. "Pharmaceutical Microscopy." By Mr. J. Austen.
- Dec. 13. "Eyes and Dyes; A Discourse on Colour-vision." Illustrated with Experiments. Mr. A. H. Allen, F.L.C., F.C.S.
- Jan. 31. A Lecture, entitled "The Scottish Alps." Illustrated with Limelight Views. By Mr. W. Lamond Howie, F.C.S., of London. A Public Lecture. The proceeds to be devoted to the funds of the School of Pharmacy.
- Feb. 7. "A Question of Pharmaceutical Politics." By Mr. C. O. Morrison,
- " 15. Musical Evening. Arranged by Mr. Robert Watts.
- Mar. 14. "The Microscopical Characters of Some of the More Important Official Drugs." By Mr. W. Kirkby, F.L.S., of Manchester.
- Apr. 11. A Paper. By Mr. G. A. Grierson, F.L.S.

LIVERPOOL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held in the Botanical Laboratory, University College, on October 12. Mr. GEORGE BRINSON read an encouraging report of the work of the past session. The membership, it was stated, had doubled during 1892-3. The Treasurer's report also indicated a very satisfactory state of affairs. The following were elected for the coming session :—President, Mr. Frank Walker; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. R. C. Cowley and T. H. Wardleworth; Treasurer, Mr. George Brinson; Secretary, Mr. R. H. Nutshell, 13 Tithebourn Street; Council, Messrs. J. R. Burn, A. H. Jones, G. Lees, J. Park, C. F. Symes, Fred Walker, J. J. Wilson, T. S. Wokes, and Harold Wyatt, jun. At the next meeting, on November 2, Professor R. J. Harvey Gibson will read a paper on "Recent Researches in Fun-gology"; and for subsequent meetings the following papers are promised:—Dr. J. B. Nevins, "Fifty Years of Pharmacy"; Dr. J. R. Logan, "Evolution"; E. Williams, "The Carbo-Hydrates"; Mr. T. S. Wokes, "Sponge, and its Life History"; Miss E. W. Woods, "Parasitic Plants"; R. C. Cowley, "Milk Analysis"; Mr. A. E. Lomax, "The Preparation of a Herbarium"; Dr. Larkin and Mr. Harold Wyatt, jun., will also contribute papers.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE "annual general meeting" of this Association was held, on October 11, at the rooms of the Chemical Club, Victoria Hotel. Mr. G. S. Woolley, the retiring President, occupied the chair. The hon. secretary (Mr. Blackburn), submitted the annual report and financial statement, which was of a favourable character. The report stated that for the prizes for herbaria, given by Mr. Wm. Stones, there were seven competitors, and the three following secured prizes—viz., senior, S. R. Bransby; junior, H. L. Young and E. Jones. The report and abstract of accounts were adopted, on the motion of the Chairman, who referred to the satisfactory progress the Association was making, and expressed a hope that members would exert themselves to secure a still further improvement. Members of Council for the ensuing year were elected as follows—viz., Messrs. Arrandale, Benger, Bowden, Kemp, Kirkby, Lane, Stones, Westmacott, Wilkinson, Woolley, Young, and Blackburn.

CAMBRIDGE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE first meeting of the new session of this Association was held on October 12, the President (Mr. Alderman Deck) in the chair. Regret was expressed at the resignation of the secretary, Mr. Peck. Mr. Addison was elected as his successor. The President then gave a short address.

THE MIDLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

DR. SYMES, of Liverpool, will deliver an "Opening Address" to this association on Thursday, November 2.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re ALFRED COURT, Kentish Town Road, &c., Chemist.

THE public examination of this debtor, who failed last month with unsecured debts, 276*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; partly secured debts, 110*l.*; preferential claims, 31*l.* 15*s.*; and assets, 350*l.*, was set down for hearing at the London Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday last before Mr. Registrar Giffard.

Upon the case being called, Mr. Egerton S. Grey, Assistant Receiver, reported that he had received a medical certificate to the effect that the debtor was too ill to attend the Court that day. Under those circumstances he asked for the examination to be adjourned to a fixed date.

By consent of all parties the hearing was adjourned until November 15 next.

Re MRS. JANE IBBOTSON, Wakefield, Chemist.

A MEETING of the creditors of this debtor, who has been carrying on a chemist's business, was held at the Official Receiver's office last week. Thirteen creditors were present or represented, whose claims amounted to 231*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Forty-one proofs had been lodged, amounting to 447*l.* Mr. Edward Day, accountant, was appointed trustee with a committee of inspection.

Re JOHN PURRETT, Worle, Somerset, Manufacturing Chemist.

AN application was made at the Bridgewater County Court on Thursday last week for the discharge of the above bankrupt, before His Honour Judge Beresford.

The Official Receiver reported that the receiving was made on December 19, 1892, on the debtor's own petition. A first and final dividend of 1*s.* 1*3d.* in the pound had been paid on proofs amounting to 878*l.* 17*s.* 1*c.* The debtor had omitted to keep such books of accounts as were usual and proper in business carried on by him, and he had continued to trade after becoming aware of his insolvency. The Official Receiver also alleged that the debtor had been guilty of applying to his own use moneys received by him as an insurance agent and collector of rents. His Honour remarked that the Official Receiver had not alleged much against the debtor beyond the allegation that the debtor had applied insurance money to his own use, and that was practically the only thing they had to deal with. There was, of course, the fact that the estate had not realised sufficient to pay the creditors 10*s.* in the pound on their debts.

Mr. Bishop, who appeared on debtor's behalf, explained that the debtor dealt with insurance moneys in a business manner, and paid them into the bank, but before he could pay them to the insurance companies he was compelled to file his petition. There was no fraudulent intention on the part of the debtor, and considering the debtor's age and the fact that his friends were willing to assist him in making a fresh start, he hoped His Honour would suspend the discharge for the least possible time.

His Honour remarked that this was one of those cases where the Act pressed harshly, and if he had the power he would grant an immediate discharge, but unfortunately he could not do so, and the debtor's discharge would have to be suspended for two years, the minimum period allowed by the Act.

Re DONALD NORMAN REID, late of Bombay, Indigo-factor.

UNDER the failure of this debtor accounts have been filed at the London Bankruptcy Court, showing debts 2,940*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, and assets 200*l.* The debtor states that from 1869 to last November he managed, on behalf of himself and six co-owners, the Suddowah and Moniorah Indigo-factories and certain other lands and premises situate in Sarun, Behar, Bombay. He ascribes his failure chiefly to his income having, owing to the heavy fall in the price of indigo, been insufficient to meet his expenditure, and to depreciation in the value of the indigo-factories.

CHEMISTS' TRADE VIEWED FROM THE OUTSIDE.

POISONOUS PATENT MEDICINES.

THE Pharmaceutical Society and the Sale of Poisons Act notwithstanding, it has now been decided by a highly competent judge that "patent" medicines, even though containing poison, may be sold by persons not licensed to deal in poisons—that is to say, by any trader whatever. But the trader dealing in such articles must be prepared to prove, in order to obtain the benefit of this exception, that the medicine is compounded in exact accordance with the formula lodged with the application for the patent, and embodied in it. Mr. Leonard, the defendant in the case decided on, was able to prove that the compound which he sold, Kay's Essence of Linseed, fulfilled this condition; but he had considerable difficulty in doing so, and it was not without hesitation that Mr. Swift decided in his favour against the evidence of experts who alleged that the original formula had been departed from. This places the vendors of such articles in a very difficult position, for they cannot know whether the compounds are genuine or sophisticated, and a desire for increased profit may tempt manufacturers to substitute inferior or even dangerous drugs for those specified. It is to be wished that a law so necessary for the protection of the public were made more certain in its action and more intelligible. The result of this case is that Mr. Leonard has to pay heavy costs, and so have the Pharmaceutical Society, while the Essence of Linseed has been splendidly advertised.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

CHEMISTS' LICENCES.

The question of the sale of wines by chemists continues to excite a good deal of attention, and it is a matter of which we may hear more in the future. We have received several letters from country wine-merchants who are alive to the fresh danger with which they are threatened, and, when our advice has been asked, we have suggested that wine-merchants should cut the ground from under the feet of the chemists by providing themselves with a small stock of medicated wines. Chemists would then be unable to go to magistrates and ask for licences on the plea that such wines could only be obtained from them. It must be remembered that there is no recognised definition of a medicated wine, and that a chemist who secures a licence is no way confined to the sale of such an article.—*Wine Trade Review*.

DRUGGISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

A great deal more of the spirit of decision is required concerning the rights and duties of chemists and druggists in respect of the medical part of their business. It is generally understood that no person entitled to use the title of chemist, or the less fashionable one of druggist, may give medical advice except for ordinary ailments, and on his own premises. But how far does the exception set up a distinct right? And how far does the absence of qualification, with its accompaniment of responsibility, place a person who sells drugs in the position of everybody who does not—that is, of being able to prescribe as most men and women frequently do for the ailments of their friends? The general question is certainly not made clearer by the comments of the Coroner in a case of a non-registered druggist at Lambeth, who had prescribed, on his own premises, for what he thought an "ordinary ailment" of a child, who died of another ailment equally ordinary. It was laid down by the Coroner that no druggists, qualified or unqualified, have a right to prescribe for a child, whatever they may do for adults. However that may be, a druggist in a poor neighbourhood who told every inquiring parent to go to the doctor would practically throw him or her upon the light of nature or the darkness of amateur counsel. The consultant would not go to the doctor, and would have to substitute blank ignorance for the practical experience which a druggist must pretty quickly acquire under ordinary circumstances unless he be a fool—and there is no law to forbid even a fellow of the College of Physicians from being a fool. No doubt the right course would be to require evidence, by examination, of a reasonable amount of medical knowledge on the part of every person who deals in medicine. Nobody could legitimately object to that, but meanwhile a druggist who refused to give advice to his customers might as well

put up his shutters. He requires protection from a public which imperatively insists upon having his opinion; and a certificate of competency to give it would leave him less entirely at the mercy of people who may exaggerate its value.—*Globe*.

"Should chemists prescribe?" writes the *Leeds Express*, and after narrating the Lambeth inquests, adds:—"Whether reprehensible or not the practice prevails largely. That there are risks attendant upon it is certain. But it may be urged that many chemists by long experience as dispensers for medical men, or by actual study, are perfectly capable of dealing with some of the simpler and less complexed ailments attendant upon daily life. In poor or comparatively poor neighbourhoods, the chemist is often the poor man's doctor for small and simple afflictions. It would be a hardship and a great tax upon many of the poor, if for every small ailment they must incur the expense of calling in a doctor. For a few coppers, the chemist will often accomplish all that is required, while the doctor's fee would range from half-a-crown upwards. It is always to be remembered that for any serious blunder a chemist may have to answer. This fact should act as an effectual restraint upon chemists, whose good sense, when confronted by serious or complicated cases, should teach them to direct the patient to a skilled practitioner."

Business Changes.

MR. JOHN J. SHAWYER, chemist, Swindon, has opened a branch business at 22 Faringdon Street, New Swindon.

MR. W. H. BROWN has purchased the business carried on for many years by Mr. I. B. Fletcher, Totton, near Southampton.

MR. HALL, chemist, 509 Fulham Road, Walham Green, S.W., is opening a pharmacy at Lower Richmond Road, Putney.

MR. JOHNSTONE, chemist, Southampton Street, Camberwell, S.E., has purchased Mr. Court's business in the Kentish Town Road, N., and will carry it on as a branch.

MR. W. B. SMITH, chemist, Gosport, has purchased the stock and utensils in the drug department of the Southsea and Portsmouth Army and Navy Stores (Limited), now in liquidation.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Boyce, F., and Goldsworthy, W. M., under the style of Boyce & Son, Bristol, mineral-water manufacturers.

Grant, C., Bostock, S., Chinnery, G. W., Chinnery, L. G., and Chinnery, S. M., under the style of Chinnery & Co., Leadenhall Buildings, Leadenhall Street, Eldon Street, Finsbury, and Appold Street, E.C., patentees and manufacturers of an improved apparatus for making and supplying aerated drinks.

Targett, C. G., and Wiseman, E. H., under the style of Targett & Wiseman, Weymouth, chemists and druggists.

Tindall, J. H., and Carter, G., under the style of Tindall & Carter, Huddersfield, mineral-water manufacturers.

Wilson, F., and Sefton, J., under the style of Wilson & Sefton, Runcorn, builders, chemical-works contractors, and quarry proprietors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Lofthouse, Charles (trading as C. Loftus), Sheffield, mineral-water manufacturer and herbalist.

ADJUDICATION.

Ibbotson, Jane, trading as F. Ibbotson, Wakefield, chemist and druggist.

GANJA-SMOKING is regarded as a sinful habit among Hindus.

REVIWS

Drugs and Medicines of North America.

WE are glad to observe an announcement that the publication of this work by Professor J. U. Lloyd will be resumed in a short time. It would be a pity were it to rest at the present abortive stage, for it is a work of high value.

"THE NURSING DIRECTORY FOR 1893" has been lately issued by the Record Press, 376 Strand, W.C. The directory contains the addresses, with particulars of the experience, of all nurses registered by the Royal British Nurses' Association. We estimate the number at between 2,000 and 3,000. The training regulations of most of the London hospitals are given. The whole of the information is printed in less than 100 pages, and 5s. is asked for the book.

How to Become a Hospital Nurse. By ALICE DANNATT. London: The Record Press. 1s. 6d.

PROFESSIONAL nursing is the popular aspiration of a very large number of young ladies who are seeking some useful occupation. To these a book like this will be very interesting and useful. Miss Dannatt gives very full details of the training duties and general course of life of hospital nurses. She fills out the book with some preachy comments, but the necessary facts are all there, and the homilies will at least do no harm.

Superfluous Hair and the Means of Removing it. By A. J. BALMANNO SQUIRE, M.B. London: J. & A. Churchill.

IN this booklet the development of hair in abnormal situations is discussed, and illustrations are given of some very extraordinary freaks of hirsute growth. Then the various methods used for removing superfluous hair are described; formulae being given for a number of depilatories, and directions for the different mechanical methods. There is nothing very new in Dr. Squire's little book, but it should prove a useful guide to all who are interested in the subject.

Handwörterbuch der Pharmacie. Edited by H. BRESTOWSKI. Vienna and Leipzig: W. Braumüller. Parts 9 and 10. 2m. 40pf. each.

THESE two parts of this dictionary of pharmacy bring the work up to Hog Gum. Throughout the interest and quality of the matter are maintained, and we see no reason to alter the early favourable opinion which we formed regarding it; indeed, we shall always go to it as a source of much information which is not to be found in English dictionaries. Although the work of Austrian and German writers it is thoroughly cosmopolitan in character, if we may judge from the cognisance which is taken of American, English, and French researches.

Diseases and Injuries of the Teeth, including Pathology and Treatment: a Manual of Practical Dentistry for Students and Practitioners. By MORTON SMALE, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., and J. F. COLYER, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.D.S. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 15s.

WITHIN the limits traced by the authors, this is a most thorough and valuable work. Diseases of the teeth and their treatment from the first dentition onwards are discussed with abundant knowledge and in the most practical manner. The authors are both recognised authorities, and they have handled their subject most ably. But while recognising this, it should be added that the feature of the work, which renders it specially attractive and useful, is to be found in the lavishness and excellence of the illustrations. There are 334 of these in a volume of 423 pages, and most of them are original. The work deals fully with abnormalities of the teeth, with caries, with diseases of the periosteum, of the gums, of the saliva, and of the jaws; and describes sur-

gical as well as medical and hygienic treatment. Filling is admirably treated, and there is a single chapter of twenty-six pages on the extraction of the teeth, very instructive, but disappointing by reason of the care with which the authors avoid the important subject of anaesthesia. A few special points for the operator to bear in mind when he is employing their aid are given, but their administration is left severely alone. So, too, are local anaesthetics, which are not even mentioned. The fitting of artificial teeth is likewise regarded as outside the range of this treatise. We mention these deficiencies lest the sub-title of this work should lead some readers to expect in it what they will not find; but it is certain that no one who makes dentistry his whole occupation, or a part of it, will fail to find much valuable information and guidance in this volume.

MARRIAGES.

DAVENPORT—HUBBARD.—On October 11, at the Parish Church, Westerham, Kent, by the vicar, the Rev. H. C. Bartlett, B.A., Richard Cartwright Davenport, chemist and druggist, Bromley, Kent, to Anna Hubbard, eldest daughter of James Hubbard, Westerham.

GILES—HICKS.—At the Wesleyan Chapel, Looe, on October 10, by the Rev. E. H. Sumner, Francis Treseider Giles, of Polperro, to Kate Rendle, elder daughter of the late J. S. Hicks, M.P.S., of East Looe.

DEATHS.

CHRISTMAS.—On October 14, Mr. William Green Christmas, chemist and druggist, 818 Holloway Road, N. Aged 45.

DULLEY.—On October 12, at Wellingborough, Mr. Joseph Dulley. Aged 58 years. Mr. Dulley was for many years in business at Wolverhampton as a chemist and druggist. Some years ago he retired from business, and went to reside at Wellingborough. Here he took great interest in all kinds of sports, and was prominently connected with the Chrysanthemum Society.

MCKESSON.—Our New York correspondent, telegraphing on Wednesday night, informs us that Mr. John McKesson, senior, for many years head of the large drug firm of McKesson & Robbins, has died after a somewhat prolonged illness. John McKesson was born in 1807, and after being apprenticed to the wholesale drug business commenced trading on his own account as a wholesale druggist in 1833, in association with Mr. Geo. M. Olcott. Mr. D. C. Robbins came to the firm as a clerk, and proved such a valuable acquisition that after six years' service he was admitted into the partnership. Mr. Olcott died in 1853, and the firm, previously known as Olcott, McKesson & Robbins, then became McKesson & Robbins. This style has since been preserved, although in subsequent years Messrs. Geo. B. Gilbert, John McKesson, junior, Wm. Hull Wickham, Dr. Chas. A. Robbins, Mr. Clinton McKesson, and Mr. Wm. Vennard were successively taken into the partnership. At the close of 1884 Mr. John McKesson, senior, retired from the business, selling his interest in the firm to his partners for £500,000, and that in the real estate of the concern for £200,500. At that time the sales of the firm amounted to over £3,000,000 a year, and they employed 350 persons, who drew £192,000 a year in salaries between them. In 1885 Mr. McKesson celebrated his golden wedding.

SMALL.—Mr. Francis Small, a young chemist who served his apprenticeship with Messrs. James Hardie and Son, Dundee, and has since been studying medicine at Glasgow University, died ten days ago from an attack of typhoid fever. Mr. Small, who was in his 27th year, seemed to have a brilliant career before him, and his unexpected death is much regretted by all who knew him as a conscientious and persevering student.

TAYLOR.—On October 17, at 13 Queen's Terrace, St. John's Wood, Elizabeth, wife of George S. Taylor, pharmaceutical chemist.

WIGG.—On October 13, Mr. W. C. Wigg, chemist and druggist, Lynn. Aged 85 years. Deceased, who commenced business with his brother, the late Mr. J. G. Wigg, J.P., in 1840, was a staunch Nonconformist, and was prominently associated with the Congregationalists.

New Companies.

EAST LANCASHIRE CASH DRUG-STORE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 500*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the sale and manufacture of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, patent medicines, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are: J. S. McGuire, 15 Deardengate, Haslingden, engineer; Ellen McGuire, his wife; A. Leah, 12 Manchester Road, Haslingden, boot factor; Sarah A. Leah, his wife; E. Hartland, Beech Road, Sowerby Bridge, chemist's assistant; G. Ratcliffe, 15 Deardengate, Haslingden, chemist; G. E. Hindle, Co-operative Street, Haslingden, engineer. Registered without articles of association. Office: 15 Deardengate, Haslingden.

F. HALLAM & SON (LIMITED).—Capital, 4,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares. Object: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals and chemical products. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are: C. T. Anderson, 235 Branston Road, Burton-on-Trent, brewer; M. E. Anderson, 235 Branston Road, wife of above; W. Clements, St. Paul's Square, Burton-on-Trent, surgeon; J. Lee, Burton, farmer; Alice Holland, widow, Burton; H. T. Ford, 66 Branston Road, Burton, accountant; S. R. Hallam, 47 Lambeth Palace Road, London, medical student. The first directors—to be not less than three nor more than five—are C. T. Anderson, H. T. Ford, and J. Lee. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration to be fixed by the company in general meeting. Registered office: Dallow Street, Burton-on-Trent.

SAMUEL MEGGITT & SONS (LIMITED).—Capital, 50,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of chemical manure and feeding-stuff manufacturers, manufacturing chemists and merchants, bone crushers, glue and button merchants, &c., now carried on at Sheffield, Denaby, Sutton-in-Ashfield, and elsewhere, under the style of Meggitt & Sons. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are: Saml. Meggitt, 8 Taptonville Road, Sheffield, merchant; Jos. B. Meggitt, St. John Street, Mansfield, merchant; Harry A. Meggitt, Chesterfield Road, Mansfield, merchant; A. C. Meggitt, Mexborough, gentleman; W. M. Meggitt, Mansfield, merchant; Annie Meggitt, wife of Saml. Meggitt. The first directors are S. Meggitt (chairman), J. B. Meggitt, and H. A. Meggitt. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration to be determined by the company in general meeting. Registered office, Effingham Road, Sheffield.

PATENT BORAX COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 50,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from Mr. J. Ascough the business carried on by him under the style of the Patent Borax Company, and to carry on business as manufacturers and preparers of and dealers in patent and other borax, and in boron, borate, boracic and other compounds, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are: J. Ascough, The Grange, Handsworth, patentee; W. B. Parker, Summer Hill Road, Birmingham, traveller; Maria A. Ascough, The Grange, Handsworth; Jessie M. Ascough, The Grange, Handsworth, spinster; Rose Hayden, Hampstead Road, Birmingham; Florence Hetherington, Brougham Street, Birmingham; Alice M. Ascough, The Grange, Handsworth, spinster. The first directors are Jesse Ascough, W. B. Parker, R. D. Hayden, and F. W. Archer. Jesse Ascough is the managing director; remuneration to be fixed by agreement.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL PRACTITIONERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital, 3,000*l.* in 3,000 shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To protect the common interests of members engaged in responsible and difficult duties; to recover debts at a minimum cost; to have full power to deal with all questions affecting the general interests of the medical profession, and to take whatever action may be considered necessary in that respect; and to adopt an agreement for the purchase of the business, goodwill, books, &c., of the Medical and Dental Practitioners' Protection Society. The following is a list of the first subscribers and the number of shares they take:—George Lowson, 21 William Street, Dundee, 10; John Wright, M.B., C.M., 3 Victoria Place, Shawlands, Glasgow, 10; Jas. Mowat, M.B., C.M., 1 Priestfield Road, Edinburgh, 1;

Robert Forsyth, Advocate, Edinburgh, 1; Wm. Ritchie Rodger, S.S.C., Edinburgh, 30; A. Bleoch, M.B., C.M., A.M., Sc.D., 2 Lonsdale Terrace, Edinburgh, 1; and W. Fullerton, accountant, 29 Queen Street, Edinburgh, secretary to the Society, 200. Offices: 29 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Personalities.

MR. JAMES WATT, chemist, Haddington, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Haddington.

MR. J. F. TOCHER, pharmaceutical chemist, Peterhead, has been advanced from the associateship to the fellowship of the Institute of Chemistry.

MR. GEORGE TRAIL TATE, a pharmacist, has been appointed United States Consul at Barbados. The *Philadelphia Ledger* says that "Barbados aloes will be no new thing to him."

MR. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, M.A., pharmaceutical chemist, Oxford, has been appointed one of the local secretaries of the 1894 British Association, to be held at Oxford, beginning August 8, under the presidency of the Marquis of Salisbury.

DR. CHARLES S. HAZELTINE, the new United States Consul at Milan, is a physician, but for many years has been an active partner in The Hazeltine-Perkins Drug Company, Grand Rapids, Mich. He is a popular man, on the bright side of 50.

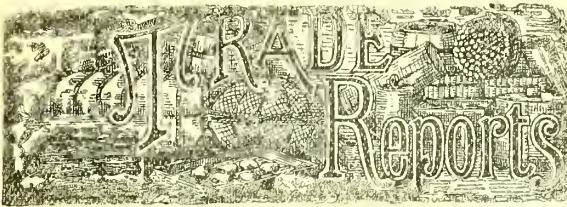
MR. ARTHUR CONINGHAM, the Queensland cricketer and chemist, in a recent match played between the Australian cricket team and a representative eleven of Toronto, Canada, carried off the batting honours of the day. He played excellent cricket for 69, when he was, unfortunately, run out.

MR. J. F. WALKER, a youthful scion of the house of Walker, Troke & Co., has obtained a Buxton Scholarship at the London Hospital Medical School, and also a Proxime-Accessit Certificate at the Open Entrance Scholarship Examination at Guy's Hospital Medical School, being placed No. 3 amongst thirty-seven competitors.

A HANDSOME silver tea-service, with an illuminated address, has been presented to Mr. E. P. Wynne, chemist and druggist, Aberystwith, by the District Oddfellows, of which Mr. Wynne is Past Provincial Grand Master and Treasurer, in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered to the district. Mr. Wynne is a J.P., and an active worker in many of the religious and philanthropic institutions of the district.

DR. T. RHYMER MARSHALL, who has been appointed to the chair of chemistry in St. Mungo's College, Glasgow, is a distinguished student of Edinburgh University and a former pupil of Professor Crum Brown, having prior to taking the degree of D.Sc. in 1889, held in 1886 the Hope Prize Scholarship as the most distinguished student in the chemical laboratory. He took his Bachelor's degree in the same year. The Baxter Scholarship in Physical Science was awarded to him in 1887, and through this he, in 1888-9, studied in Munich under Professor von Miller, and worked in the laboratory of Professor Otto Fischer.

A CERTIFICATE of the Royal Humane Society has been presented to Mr. A. W. Dawes, chemist, of Castle Street, Hastings, in recognition of his brave rescue of two persons from drowning at Rock-a-Nore on July 6. It was stated at the presentation by Mr. Sanderson, M.R.C.S., that he and Mr. Dawes and others were in the habit of going to Rock-a-Nore to bathe. On the day named, a young man who was bathing beyond the proper station got into deep water off the shelving beach, and another young man went to his rescue, but could not swim. The first one seized the second one. Mr. Dawes then ran along the beach, pulled off his coat, and entered the water. He assisted to get both out, and dived twice before he got the first one, who afterwards walked away without saying "thank you." Afterwards, the second one came to him (Mr. Sanderson) and asked him to recommend him for the Society's medal. Mr. Dawes, we are informed, saved another young man from drowning a few years ago.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollect that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., October 19.

Offering Shellac "Without Reserve."

The speculative shellac market is notoriously one in which singular experiments and surprises are at the order of the day. This week a new sensation was added to those which have previously occurred in this department. One of the brokers on Tuesday morning, before the weekly public sale was to take place, announced that he would offer 1,000 cases of shellac "without reserve." This had the natural effect of depressing the market considerably, which was probably exactly what some parties had anticipated. When the public sale was about to commence, the broker quietly announced that the parcel in question would not be offered. This naturally led to great indignation and severe remonstrances on the part of many of those present in the room, and a resolution was unanimously adopted that no shellac at all should be offered under the circumstances. Consequently the sales fell through.

The Commercial Sale-rooms.

The indignation meeting which was recently held to protest against the accommodation which had been provided for members of the Commercial Sale-rooms upon the closing of the old room has borne fruit rapidly, the directors having agreed to add the new dining-room to the accommodation already provided. This alteration was completed in the course of this week, and for the present members are fairly well satisfied.

Moroccan Canary-seed.

One of the chief features of the foreign trade of Morocco in 1892 has been the enormous increase in the shipments of canary-seed from that country, as a result of the advance in the price of that article in European markets. From the port of Tangier 5,880 cwt. were exported (the whole of it to England), against 3,465 cwt. in 1891; from Tetuan the shipments were 150 cwt., against 30 cwt.; and from Larache 9,358 quarters, against 3,662 quarters. "Birdseed," says the British Consul at Larache, "which can stand any quantity of rain, yielded the heaviest crop ever gathered. Several farmers, encouraged by the high prices lately paid, have this winter departed from their hitherto invariable custom of sowing small quantities among their wheat, and have sown it almost alone, mixing with the seed some grains of wheat, as the latter, they say, having a thicker and stronger stalk, serves to protect the thinner and weaker birdseed from the severity of the weather."

ACID (CITRIC).—It is reported from Messina that there are now only a few pipes of old juice left in stock on that market. The lemon crop promises to be a very good one this season, and as the packed fruit realises only very low prices in the States, it is likely that a considerably larger quantity than usual will be available for the preparation of concentrated juice. The London market is quiet at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb.

ANISE keeps firm at unaltered rates. Common to fine clean Russian seed is worth from 23s. to 28s. per cwt.

BROMINE SALTS.—Immediately following upon the advance in bromine, the prices of the principal bromine-salts were raised from 2d. to 2½d. per lb., by all the makers, the uniform quotations being now:—Bromide of potassium, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9½d. per lb., and bromide of ammonium or sodium, from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. per lb., according to quantity.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The London market is very weak, and tending distinctly lower. On the spot Japanese camphor is nominally still held for 150s. per cwt., and some of the owners maintain that they are still able to secure that price for small lots. The quotation "to arrive" runs from 130s. to 135s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms. The following figures give the shipments of crude-camphor from the Chinese ports of Hong Kong and Canton, in the periods between January 1 and September 7:—

| | 1893 | 1892 | 1891 | 1890 |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| To United Kingdom boxes | 304 | — | 1,081 | 793 |
| To Continent | 10,192 | 4,099 | 4,357 | 1,309 |

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—In order to meet the foreign competition, which is constantly becoming intenser, the English manufacturers, acting in concert, have revised their quotations. *Balls* have been reduced by 1d. per lb., and are now held at 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; *Flowers* are ½d. per lb. lower, the present quotation being 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.; and *Tablets* have been lowered to the following figures:—

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|-----------------------|
| 1-oz. tablets | .. | .. | 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. |
| ½-oz. .. | .. | .. | 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9½d. |
| ½ and 1-oz. tablets | .. | .. | 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. |

The foreign makers now quote 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb. net for tablets.

CANARY-SEED continues to arrive in considerable quantities from Turkey, and also, to a smaller extent, from Spain. A good export demand assists in keeping up the price; good to very fine *Turkish* seed is held at from 36s. up to 42s. 6d.; *Moroccan* at 50s. to 55s.; and *Spanish* at 60s. to 70s. per 464 lbs.

CINCHONA.—At the auctions, held here on Tuesday, the supply of bark offered was again moderate. The five catalogues comprised of—

| | Packages | Packages |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Ceylon cinchona | 225 of which | 225 were sold |
| East Indian cinchona | 568 " | 568 " |
| Java cinchona | 132 " | 80 " |
| | 925 | 873 |

The assortment of bark was by a long way the best which has been shown for many months, fine druggists' bark, in bold brown quill and broken quill, being especially plentiful. The manufacturing-bark also included several parcels of fine *Ledger* and *Officinalis* cinchona, and was altogether of a high average for London, the 130,000 lbs. of bark falling under this heading containing the equivalent of about 85,000 oz. of sulphate of quinine, or rather over 4 per cent. upon the average. Competition was very active throughout the short auctions, the general opinion among manufacturing agents indicating an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent., which represents a rise in the unit value to 5d. per lb. Druggists' barks also sold very readily, and a few likely parcels here and there were bought up with an evident intention to hold them as a speculative investment. The following are the quantities purchased by the principal buyers:—

| | Lbs. |
|---|---------|
| Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam works | 32,854 |
| Mr. Thos. Whiften | 23,650 |
| Messrs. Howards & Sons | 22,671 |
| Agents for the American and Italian works | 19,332 |
| " Paris works | 5,760 |
| " Auerbach works | 3,137 |
| " Brunswick works | 2,310 |
| Sundry druggists and speculators | 87,130 |
| Total quantity of bark sold | 196,924 |
| Bought in or withdrawn | 19,680 |
| Total quantity of bark offered | 216,604 |

It should be remembered that the amount of bark purchased by the buyers gives no exact indication of the comparative equivalents of sulphate of quinine secured by them.

The following prices were paid for sound bark:-

CEYLON CINCHONA.-*Original*.—Red varieties: Ordinary to fair bright quilly stem and branch chips, 1d. to 1½d.; fair shavings, 1½d.; root, 1½d. per lb. Grey varieties: Ordinary to fair bright quilly chips and shavings, 1½d. to 2½d.; small shavings, 1½d. to 1¾d.; root, 2½d. to 3½d. per lb. Yellow varieties: dull woody to good bright quilly chips, 1d. to 4½d.; ordinary to good root, 1½d. to 4½d. per lb. *Renewed*: Red varieties, ordinary to fair shavings, ¾d. to 1½d.; grey ditto, 2½d. to 2½d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN CINCHONA.-*Original*.—Red varieties: small woody to fine bright quilly stem and branch chips, 1d. to 2½d.; fine but damaged ditto, 3d.; fair shavings, 1½d.; fine bold brown druggists' quill, 6½d.; broken quill, more or less damaged, 1½d. to 2½d.; root, 2d. to 2½d. per lb. Grey varieties: ordinary woody to fair small to good quilly stem and branch chips, ¾d. to 1½d.; dusty to fine rich root, 1½d. to 3½d. per lb. Yellow varieties: a large quantity of ordinary to fine bright quilly stem and branch chips, 1½d. to 4½d.; root, 2d. to 2½d. per lb. *Renewed*.—Ordinary woody to good bright quilly stem and branch chips, 1½d. to 2½d.; bright broken damaged quill, 1½d. per lb. Grey varieties: small to fair bright chips, 2d. to 3½d. per lb. Yellow: small to good bright stem and branch chips, 2½d. to 4½d. per lb.

JAVA CINCHONA..—Of 132 packages Java bark, 52 cases were held at limits much beyond the present market value, and bought in. The remaining 80 packages, all recently imported, sold at 2d. to 2½d. per lb. for crushed yellow stem chips, 1d. to 1½d. per lb. for ditto branch chips, and 2½d. per lb. for root. The reports of cinchona from Ceylon during the periods between January 1 and September 25 have been:—

| 1893 | 1892 | 1891 | 1890 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 3,029,939 | 7,638,965 | 4,179,335 | 6,551,917 |

CASSIA LIGNEA has had a further considerable advance, quite 7,500 boxes having been sold during the last few days at successive rises, commencing at 31s. and ending at 35s. per cwt. for good whole quill. There are now no further sellers, even at the last-named figure. Some 2,000 bales of broken cassia have also changed hands at from 21s. to 22s. 6d. per cwt., according to quality.

CINNAMON..—Further business is reported for arrival at an advance of 1½d. per lb. on the rates previously quoted; 6½d. to 6½d. “c.i.f.” terms having been paid for 1,000 bales November-to-January shipment, usual assortment.

CLOVES..—*Zanzibar* cloves are firm, at an advance of ½d. per lb. at auction: 200 bales, offered “without reserve,” realising 2½d. to 2½d. per lb. for barely fair to fair. Dullish fair to good picked *Penang* sold at 7½d. to 8½d. per lb.

COCAINE..—The British and German manufacturers who are carrying on the war with the new firm who have lately commenced to undersell them, have again reduced their quotations, and now quote hydrochlorate in bulk at from 15s. to 15s. 3d. per oz. according to quantity. The new firm have followed suit.

CREAM OF TARTAR is now quoted at 70s. to 71s. for best white French crystals, and 73s. per cwt. for powder.

CUBEBS..—A parcel of 27 bales bold berries is reported to have been sold in Amsterdam at the reduced parity of about 46s. per cwt. net. The stock in Holland has increased during the current month by 343 bales, of which 160 are to be sold by auction on October 26.

CUMIN-SEED quiet but steady; good *Malta* is nominally quoted at from 34s. up to 39s. per cwt., and *Syrian* at from 25s. to 28s. per cwt. Fine pale clean *Mogadore* seed has been sold at 30s. per cwt.

ERGOT OF RYE..—The market keeps very quiet, and no further business is reported; to-day there has been an arrival of 40 bags from Spain, but these are reported to have been already sold before arrival.

GALLIC ACID..—One of the German manufacturers having reduced his price by 3d. per lb., another immediately followed suit, and at present 2s. 3d. per lb. will buy. Other makers, however, have made no official reduction.

GALLS..—The market keeps steady, with sales at 52s. per cwt. for fair *China* on the spot, and 49s. c.i.f. for arrival.

GAMBOGE..—Since the last drug auctions good, partly broken, slightly blocky *Saigon* pipe, of bright fracture, has sold privately at from 10s. 10d. to 11s. 10d. per cwt.

GLYCERINE is very firm, and a good deal of business has been done in double-distilled s.g., 1·260, during the last 8 or 10 days. The crude material has also advanced. The manufacturers of the best German brands quote 47s. to 48s. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA..—At to-day's auctions an exceedingly dull tone prevailed. Nearly 2,000 packages of *East Indian* gum were offered, but only a very small proportion sold at lower prices all round, the decline in *Aden* gum being about 5s. per cwt. The following prices were paid:—*Cavnpore*, fair to good, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; *Oomra*, low black to fair, 18s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; *Kurachee-Amrad*, fair red sorts, 35s. to 40s.; small soft pale siftings, 22s. 6d. to 23s.; *Ghatti* ordinary to medium, 17s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.; good to fine pale, 29s. to 47s.; *Aden*, red olibanum-scented, 23s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.; fair red to good clear ditto, 30s. to 38s. per cwt. *White Mogadore* gum sold at 61s. for good pale picked. *Australian* gum was from 5s. to 10s. lower, good to fine pale frosted selling at 23s. to 32s. *Cape* gum sold at 70s. for fine pale amber siftings; 36s. for good small siftings; and 19s. for common-glassy brown drop. Of 743 packages *Soudan* gum only one single lot reddish sorts sold at 39s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM ASAFETIDA..—The market still remains exceedingly ill supplied. A small consignment of 9 cases, however, arrived this week from the Persian Gulf. It is sure to find buyers at high prices.

GUM ELEMI..—A steady market. *White Manila* gum of good flavour has been sold privately at 36s. 6d. per cwt.

HONEY..—Sales of about 140 cases new *Californian* honey are reported to have been made in Liverpool lately, at from 33s. to 40s. per cwt.

INDIGO..—Reports from Calcutta state that the output of indigo in Bengal this season is likely to be 110,000 maunds, against 87,663 maunds last year. Advices from Madras state that the crop prospects generally are fair. Up to August last the area under indigo-cultivation was 297,900 acres, against 190,200 acres in 1892, and compared with an average area of 251,300 acres. At the auctions of Central American indigo this week only 47 serons sold at an advance of 2d. to 3d. per lb. upon the last auction rates; good *Mexican* sobres at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d.; good *Guatemala* sobres at 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; ordinary to good cortes, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; low and common, 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

JALAP appears to be again a little firmer. It is stated that 1s. 6d. per lb. has been paid for fine *Vera Cruz*, and that the holders are now asking 1s. 7d. per lb.

MENTHOL..—Last week's advance was but the prelude to a further rise, the drug having now, by successive stages, reached the figure of 14s. per lb., which has been paid for a small quantity. There is very little stock left here, and most holders ask 13s. per lb., “c.i.f.” terms, for September-October, or October-November shipment.

MUSK..—The position of this drug has improved considerably, it is said, since the last auctions, and sales are reported by private treaty at 70s. per oz. for fine dry blue-first pile *Tonquin* pods; 4 tins are said to have been sold at that price. Blue and brown skinned pods, also first pile, have been sold down to 65s.; there has also been a fair demand for so-called old-fashioned pods.

NUTMEG BUTTER..—Very scarce in London, and there is little to be had on the spot, the nominal price is at present 2½d. per oz.

OIL (CASTOR)..—A small business has been done in good *Calcutta* seconds on the spot at 2½d. per lb.

OILS (ESSENTIAL)..—The following figures show the exports of star-anise and cassia oils (separate accounts are not given) from Canton and Hong Kong from January 1 to September 7:—

| | 1893 | 1892 | 1891 | 1890 |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| To United Kingdom boxes | 620 | 744 | 652 | 737 |
| To Continent boxes | 1,500 | 1,628 | 1,893 | 1,227 |

Star-anise oil has experienced a sudden advance in price of about 4d. per lb., 6s. to 6s. 1d. per lb. being to-day's quotation on the spot. Great scarcity of supply in the primary markets is alleged to be the reason for the enhanced quotation. We believe that 5s. 10*d.* per lb. is the highest price which has yet been paid. For shipment the oil offers at 5s. 7*d.* per lb., c.i.f. terms. American oil of *Peppermint* is also dearer; 11s. 9*d.* has been paid, and 12s. per lb. is asked for HGH oil now. *Cassia oil* is also firmer at 3s. 2*d.* per lb. on the spot for oil testing from 70 to 75 per cent. Japanese oil of *peppermint* is dearer, 10s. 3*d.* per lb., "c.i.f." terms, being asked for oil containing 40 per cent. of menthol.

OPIUM.—The London market keeps very quiet, although there is, perhaps, a slightly better feeling, as evinced by the small sales which have been effected at steady rates during present week. A few cases of *Persian* opium have been sold at 11s. per lb., and some *Karahissar* at 12s. 6*d.* per lb.

QUICKSILVER remains steady at 6*l.* 10*s.* in first, and 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* in second hand.

QUILLAIA is decidedly lower in price, 14*l.* 10*s.* per ton having been quoted in Liverpool, it is said, without leading to business. The London quotation is 15*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

QUININE.—On Friday and Saturday last about 25,000 oz. secondhand German bulk sold at 9*½d.* per oz.; since then we have not heard of any sales; nominally, 9*½d.* is asked to-day, but there is no demand at that price. The German factorics quote 10*½d.* per oz.

PALM OIL.—There has been no further move in prices, but the quotations are well maintained, *Lagos* oil on the spot being well maintained at 27*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

SAFFRON.—One of the agents has received a report from France that prices are from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. higher; best quality *Pithiviers* is held for 24*s.*, and second at 23*s.* per lb.; delivery can be made, it is said, in the beginning of November.

SENEGA is dearer in London. Very fine is now held at 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb.

SENNA.—The new crop of Tinevelly senna still keeps arriving. The *Shannon* brought 342 bags from Bombay this week.

HELLAC.—The spot market closed very quietly last week at 104*s.* to 106*s.* per cwt., according to quality, for orange TN. On the other hand, there was a distinctly better demand, at improved prices, in the speculative market, 200 cases TN for November delivery selling at 105*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. A very large quantity of shellac was declared for sale "without reserve" at Tuesday's auctions, but when the auctions were about to begin, the broker who had advertised the sale of 1,000 cases "without reserve" announced that the parcel would, after all, not be offered. The audience thereupon declined to proceed with the sales at all, and a resolution declaring them postponed until next Tuesday was carried unanimously. A much firmer tone set in as soon as the withdrawal of the parcel in question became known, and prices quickly rose 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for delivery, business being reported at from 102*s.* 6*d.* to 105*s.* per cwt. on the spot for TN second orange, and 102*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for December delivery. AC *garnet* lac has also been sold on the spot at 93*s.* per cwt. Since Tuesday the market has been advancing steadily, and about 500 cases TN orange for November delivery have been sold at 103*s.* to 104*s.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The exports of shellac from Calcutta during the first half of October are telegraphically advised as having been 3,900 cwt. to the United Kingdom, and 500 cwt. to the United States, compared with 1,700 cwt. and 300 cwt. respectively during the first half of October, 1892.

SODA (CAUSTIC).—Dearer on the Tyne; 70 per cent. 10*l.* 10*s.*; 77 to 78 per cent., 11*l.* 10*s.*

STICKLAC.—Good sifted *Siam* lac is selling in a small way at 60*s.* per cwt.

STRYPANANTHUS.—There has lately been some demand for fine green *Kombé* seed, but it is found that there is practically no stock of this left here. The article has been neglected for a long time, as it did not pay to import at the figures last quoted. Now it is said that there would be buyers at 13*s.* per lb. if they could find any supplies.

STAR ANISE.—Under date of September 14, it is reported from Hong Kong that the new crop in China is said to be a very small one, and that the native dealers, on that account, decline to make contracts for forward delivery. The shipments of star anise from Canton and Hong Kong, from January 1 to September 7, have been:—

| | 1893 | 1892 | 1891 | 1990 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| To United Kingdom | Boxes | Boxes | Boxes | Boxes |
| " Continent .. | 165 | — | 51 | 109 |
| | 4,498 | 1,197 | 1,358 | 1,079 |

TEA.—The tea market has been decidedly "sick" all the week, a very heavy sale on Monday going off slowly, and in many cases at rather lower prices. The strikes in the mining districts are affecting the consumption, and still more influencing the finances of country retailers, and this in turn is affecting London dealers, who, in anticipation of very heavy Indian imports, were already indisposed to stock freely. Ceylons on Tuesday had lost all their recent animation, and fair leaf tea was sold as low as 5*½d.* and 5*¾d.* per lb., while useful Pekoes might be bought from 6*½d.* to 7*½d.* Finest teas continue dear, but not so extravagantly dear as of late.

TONQUIN BEANS.—The market remains very quiet, and only small sales of black *Pará* beans are reported privately at 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb.

TURMERIC.—A steady but quiet market. The following are the current quotations:—Fair *Madras* finger, 2*4s.* to 25*s.*; *China* finger, 20*s.* 6*d.*; split *Cochin* bulbs, 9*s.* to 9*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. Reports from Calcutta, dated September 27, mention that the stock of turmeric at that port is very small, while, in consequence of the heavy rains that are falling, only very small supplies are coming forward.

WAX (BEES').—The market keeps very steady. Some sales of grey and yellow *Cape* wax are reported at 6*s.* per cwt.

WAX (JAPAN).—Small sales of good hard pale squares have been made on the spot at 34*s.* per cwt.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

ANISE.—Sales of new crop *Chilian* at 20*s.* per cwt. are reported. Holders now talk of 21*s.* per cwt.

GUINEA GRAINS.—These continue very firm—there are buyers at 19*s.* 6*d.*, but no sellers under 20*s.* per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—*Turkey* gums continue to improve slowly, and the sellers are now more limited at the prices lately current. A fair business has been done in *Soudan* sorts, ranging from 41*s.* to 45*s.* for hard amber. Fine white gum is held for 65*s.* to 70*s.* per cwt.

HONEY.—*Californian* is in good demand, at 42*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for good pale liquid. Twenty barrels low *Peruvian* have been sold at 21*s.* per cwt. *Chilian* is unchanged.

THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(*Telegram from our Correspondent.*)

SMYRNA, Wednesday evening.

THE contractors for the Dutch Government supply of fine Karahissar opium have again begun to purchase after a long absence from the market. These orders have had the effect of raising the price of this quality to the parity of 12*s.* 9*d.* per lb. f.o.b. Smyrna.

THE NEW YORK DRUG MARKET.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

NEW YORK, October 3.

THE month has opened with a fairly satisfactory distributive trade, but the lack of speculative interest continues to be a prominent feature of the market. No one seems inclined to lock up any large sums in speculative deals in view of the uncertainty of financial conditions resulting from the apparent

inaction of congress. *Wood (methyl) alcohol* has been reduced by the combined producers, on account of an accumulation of stocks. The prices are, for extra refined 95 per cent., \$1 per gallon, and 97 per cent., \$1.05 per gallon. *Arnica flowers* have sold better in a jobbing way than formerly. *Cannabis sativa* is still held at \$3 in barrels, but there is practically no demand. *Jaborandi leaves* are in limited supply, and the small stocks in hand are held at 60c. *Nitrate of soda* is firm at \$1.80 to \$1.85 for spot goods, while for forward shipments, \$1.90 is wanted. Considerable export business has been transacted during the past week in *Peppermint oil* at \$2.42 $\frac{1}{2}$. For bulk Western oil, \$2.20 is asked on the spot; while for Wayne county-bulk oil, \$2.40 is quoted. Holders claim to be firm at \$2.55 for H.G.H. *Mexican vanilla beans* and *Angostura tonquin beans* remain firm at unchanged quotations. *Oil of wintergreen* natural has declined to \$1.55 to \$1.60. *Gum chicle* is dull and heavy at 24c. to 25c. *Mexican sarsaparilla* is easy at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., which might possibly be shaded. *Seneca root* is quiet at 33c. to 35c., according to quality, holder, and quantity.

(*Telegram from our Correspondent.*)

NEW YORK, Wednesday night.

SENECA-ROOT has advanced in price to 35c. per lb. There has been a very active demand for this drug lately, chiefly from Europe, and there are indications that a further rise is probable. The position of *Golden Seal-root* is maintained with great firmness, and the price keeps at 20c. per lb.

Next Week.

Meetings, &c., to be held, and business to be transacted therat. Suitable notices will be inserted in this section if received by the Editor on or before Wednesday.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23.—*Opening of Brewers' and Mineral Water Manufacturers' Exhibition.*

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25.—*Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy, 2 Sillwood Terrace, at 9 P.M.* Short papers.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26.—*Chemists' Assistants' Association, 103 Great Russell Street, W.C.*, at 8.30 P.M. Paper:—“The Examination of Potable Waters,” by E. J. Parry, B.Sc.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—The Vestry of St. Luke (Middlesex) has taken the initiative in an endeavour to get what they consider much-needed reforms in the Food and Drugs Act, in the interests of the general body of consumers. The Vestry Clerk (Mr. G. W. Preston) has drawn up a draft petition to the House of Commons for a committee of inquiry into the following anomalies:—(1) That, though the Vestry is the authority to administer the Food and Drugs Act of 1875 and the Margarine Act of 1887, there is nothing in either Act making it compulsory upon them to take samples, and they are of opinion that the minimum number of samples taken should be based upon the total of population or of the number of dealers in the district; (2) The necessity of the prosecutor proving intent, under sections 3 & 4 of the Act, renders the sections practically a dead letter; (3) That they do not consider Somerset House a satisfactory court of reference, the standards and methods of analysis for natural articles being unknown; and, further, that they have lost the confidence of the general body of analysts. In the opinion of the Vestry there should be a court of instructors under Government supervision, with power to investigate, discover, and approve processes of analysis and suggest standards of analysis; (4) That the compulsory division into three parts of samples taken renders the Act, so far as seidlitz powders are concerned, inoperative; (5) That when a warranty is pleaded as a defence, the wholesale as well as the retail dealer should be summoned together, so as to diminish the difficulties of obtaining convictions; (6) That there is a serious want of uniformity in practice on the part of magistrates in the matter of the amount of fine inflicted and in the mode of dealing with purely technical points; (7) That the Local Government Board should contribute towards the expense of carrying out the Acts, seeing that they have such a powerful voice in the election and dismissal of analysts.



LONDON DRUG STATISTICS.

THE following figures represent the stocks of some of the principal drugs at the public warehouses in the Port of London, on September 30, 1893, and 1892, as well as the quantities warehoused and delivered in the course of the first 9 months of 1893 and 1892, respectively. The figures are compiled from returns supplied by the warehouse-owners, the accuracy of whose declarations there is no means of checking:

| Article | Stock | | Imported | | Delivered | |
|--|--------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | 1893 | 1892 | 1893 | 1892 | 1893 | 1892 |
| Aloescs & pkgs | 5,509 | 6,441 | 2,424 | 2,152 | 2,718 | 2,813 |
|gourds | 611 | 1,174 | 198 | 277 | 388 | 208 |
| Anise, starchits | 635 | 179 | 711 | 304 | 315 | 167 |
| Arrowrootcks | 8,380 | 7,013 | 14,792 | 14,676 | 11,694 | 10,591 |
|bx's & tins | 1,726 | 616 | 2,464 | 1,830 | 1,171 | 1,967 |
| Balsamscks, &c. | 1,935 | 1,697 | 1,290 | 1,101 | 709 | 936 |
| Boraxpkgs | 5 | 261 | 20 | — | 276 | — |
| Calumba | 2,011 | 636 | 3,082 | 795 | 1,571 | 806 |
| Camphor" | 5,251 | 3,043 | 10,502 | 6,170 | 8,766 | 7,54 |
| Cardamomschits | 731 | 882 | 1,870 | 2,482 | 1,886 | 2,044 |
| Cinchona bark :— | | | | | | |
| S. American cascs | 67 | 79 | 16 | 49 | 5 | 342 |
|bls, &c. | 22,697 | 24,355 | 6,166 | 9,619 | 6,427 | 11,715 |
| E.I. Ceylon,cs | 153 | 221 | 67 | 242 | 57 | 266 |
| and Java ..bls | 16,706 | 18,083 | 26,259 | 26,294 | 25,291 | 30,223 |
| Cocce. Ind., bgs, &c. | 369 | 903 | — | 1,098 | 318 | 685 |
| Cream of tartar cks | 15 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Cubebesbgs | 224 | 77 | 374 | 406 | 469 | 413 |
| Dragon's Blood chits | 115 | 139 | 132 | 220 | 134 | 180 |
| Galls, China, &c. cs | 1,225 | 1,201 | 2,535 | 1,994 | 1,804 | 2,422 |
| Turky & Prsn., sks | 3,103 | 2,855 | 3,218 | 3,125 | 2,352 | 2,553 |
| Gums— | | | | | | |
| Ammoniacum pkgs | 92 | 190 | 13 | 279 | 67 | 171 |
| Animi & Copal | | | | | | |
|pkgs | 10,346 | 10,634 | 13,161 | 16,052 | 12,935 | 11,357 |
| Acacia....." | 14,811 | 11,903 | 19,042 | 16,475 | 16,400 | 21,894 |
| Azafeita .." | 6 | 235 | 350 | 276 | 428 | 511 |
| Benzoin" | 3,185 | 2,214 | 3,000 | 1,822 | 1,912 | 2,635 |
| Damar...." | 3,905 | 3,910 | 4,191 | 3,088 | 3,801 | 3,442 |
| Galbanum .." | 15 | 31 | 7 | — | 23 | 5 |
| Gamboge .." | 142 | 166 | 230 | 373 | 245 | 242 |
| Guaiaicum .." | 190 | 224 | 98 | 204 | 103 | 107 |
| Kino .." | 7 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 21 |
| Kowrietns | 1,443 | 1,401 | 2,644 | 2,698 | 2,136 | 2,342 |
| Masticpkgs | 25 | 14 | 29 | — | 25 | 17 |
| Myrrh .." | 359 | 301 | 483 | 239 | 348 | 348 |
| Olibanum .." | 3,244 | 4,023 | 6,235 | 6,823 | 5,346 | 6,998 |
| Saudarea .." | 796 | 1,060 | 716 | 1,553 | 869 | 927 |
| Tragacanth .." | 2,092 | 2,009 | 5,157 | 3,950 | 3,843 | 5,626 |
| Gutta-percha ..tins | 2,420 | 2,630 | 880 | 1,587 | 1,051 | 1,506 |
| *Indiarubber,F.L." | 222 | 245 | 602 | 608 | 527 | 644 |
| Madagascar .." | 111 | 104 | 290 | 246 | 300 | 256 |
| S. American .." | 51 | 93 | 228 | 211 | 225 | 174 |
| African, &c. .." | 170 | 243 | 235 | 335 | 239 | 327 |
| Ipecacuanha ..bls | | | | | | |
|pkgs | 1,000 | 256 | 1,573 | 1,256 | 1,284 | 1,415 |
| Jalap | 109 | 34 | 415 | 317 | 362 | 320 |
| Lac Dye | 4,758 | 4,896 | — | — | 129 | 74 |
| Nux Vomica ..pkgs | 555 | 1,080 | 1,299 | 3,048 | 1,303 | 2,433 |
| Oils— | | | | | | |
| Castor <td>181</td> <td>186</td> <td>507</td> <td>541</td> <td>461</td> <td>433</td> | 181 | 186 | 507 | 541 | 461 | 433 |
|cs | 1,978 | 1,982 | 3,278 | 2,369 | 3,000 | 3,784 |
| Cocoa-nut | 646 | 1,340 | 2,392 | 2,390 | 2,518 | 3,037 |
| Olive | 1,313 | 1,053 | 2,692 | 2,220 | 1,891 | 1,943 |
| Palm | 3 | 6 | 45 | 67 | 50 | 79 |
| Rhubarb | 972 | 944 | 982 | 1,495 | 1,017 | 958 |
| Safflower ..bls, &c. | 104 | 128 | 123 | 52 | 79 | 145 |
| Sarsaparilla | 367 | 393 | 1,021 | 926 | 1,119 | 860 |
| Scents | 3,333 | 1,900 | 4,907 | 1,764 | 3,100 | 2,718 |
| Shellac | | | | | | |
| Orange clits, &c. | 18,843 | 23,393 | 20,806 | 21,609 | 22,257 | 24,977 |
| Garnet .." | 5,557 | 5,944 | 8,773 | 11,623 | 7,080 | 7,612 |
| Button .." | 2,779 | 5,095 | 6,282 | 6,370 | 6,929 | 7,762 |
| Total chits, &c. | 27,179 | 34,432 | 35,861 | 39,602 | 38,266 | 40,351 |
| | | | | | | |
| Sticklac ..chits, &c. | 1,507 | 403 | 4,429 | 715 | 3,112 | 634 |
| Gambier ..tins | 380 | 650 | 6,867 | 8,461 | 6,993 | 9,306 |
| Cutch | 2,045 | 2,733 | 1,870 | 2,432 | 1,921 | 2,063 |
| Turmeric, Beng. tns | 72 | 47 | 224 | 18 | 212 | 416 |
| Madras, &c. .." | 324 | 344 | 649 | 605 | 490 | 369 |
| Total | 396 | 401 | 873 | 623 | 702 | 785 |
| Vermilion, chts, &c. | 87 | 52 | 39 | 53 | 20 | 27 |
| Wax (bees') ..brns & | 1,051 | 1,542 | 3,260 | 3,393 | 3,146 | 2,697 |
| " ..cks & cs | 1,165 | 1,671 | 2,053 | 2,367 | 2,446 | 1,671 |
| " ..cakes | 42 | 42 | 46 | 28 | 46 | — |
| " (Japan) ..pkgs | 1,079 | 675 | 1,406 | 791 | 749 | 794 |

* Stock of Para rubber at Liverpool, 697 tons; other sorts, 610 tons—total, 1,307 tons—against 1,400 tons last year and 1,395 tons in 1891.

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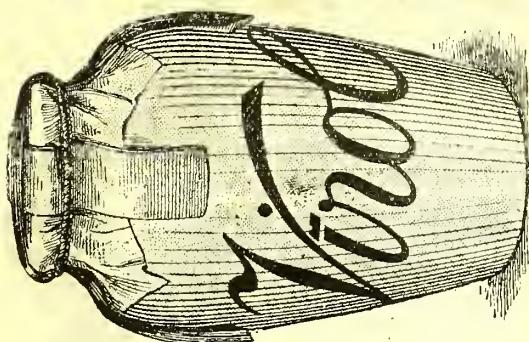
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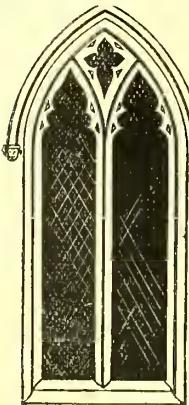
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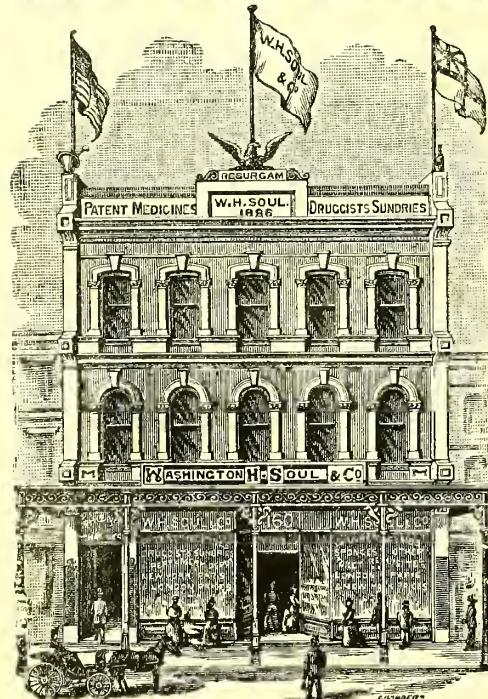
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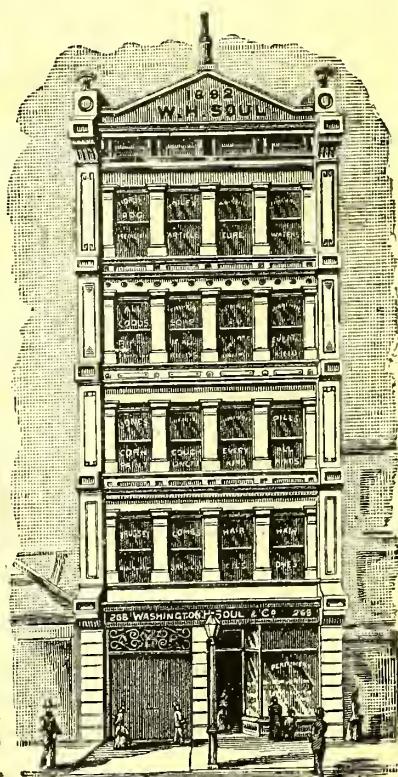
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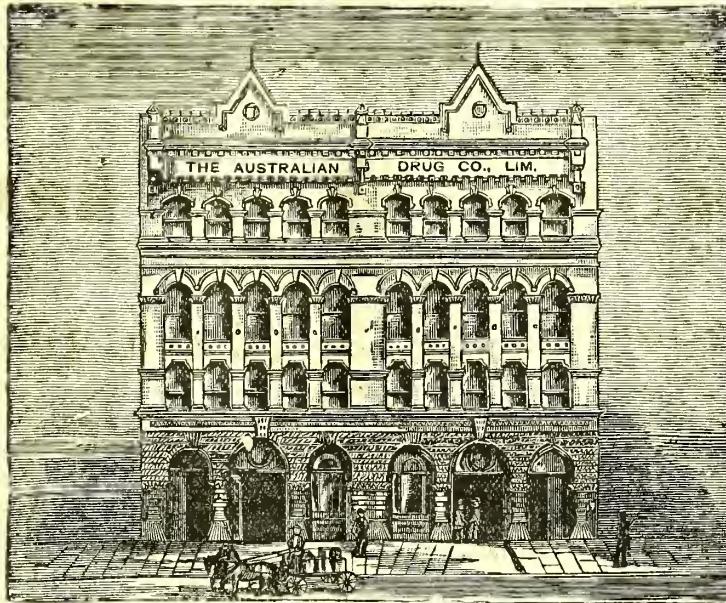
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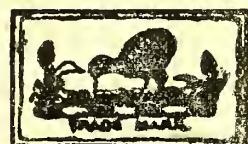
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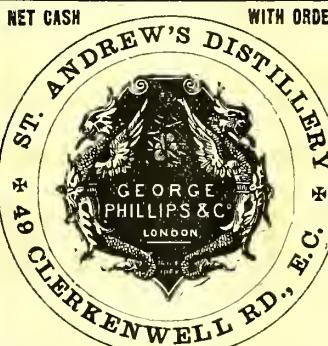
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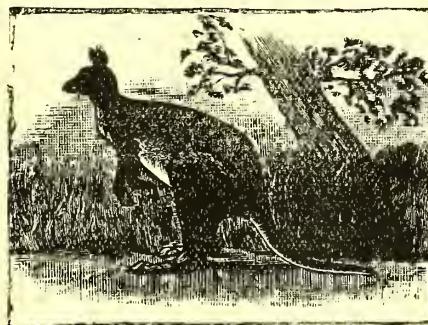
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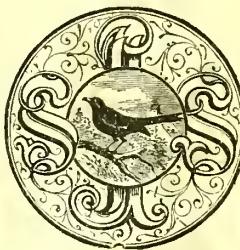
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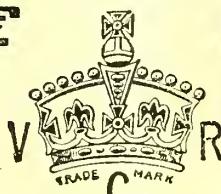
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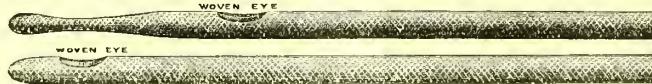
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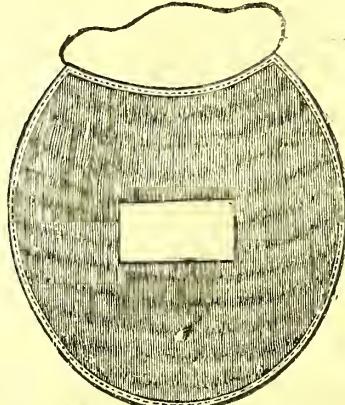
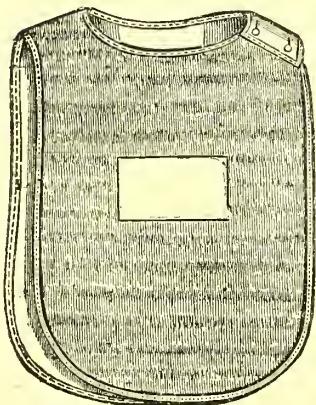
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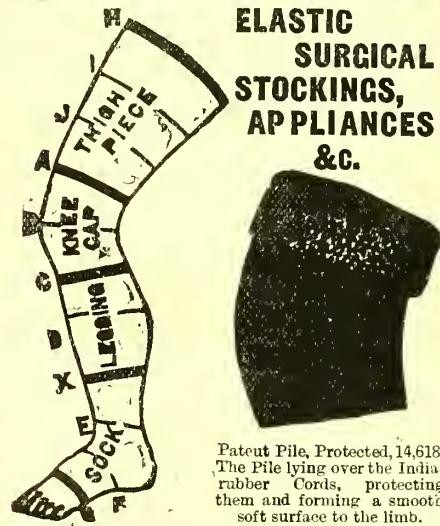
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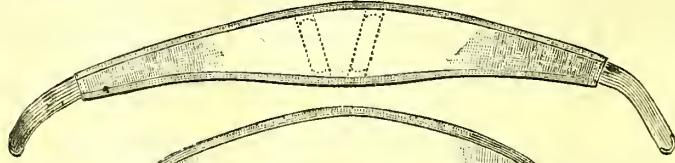


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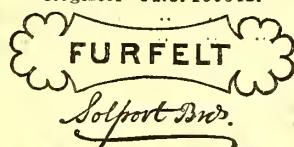
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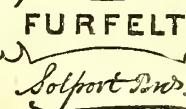
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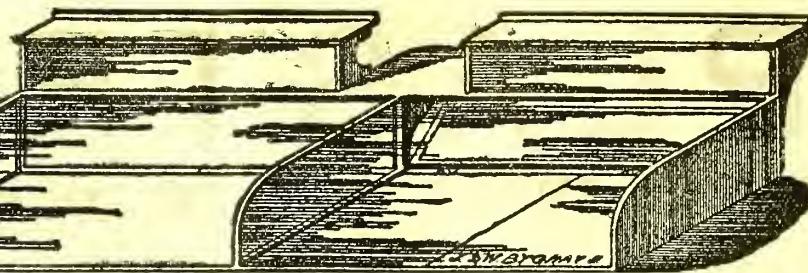
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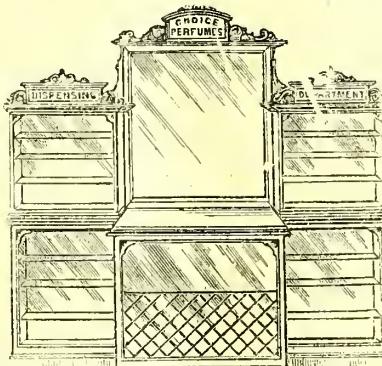
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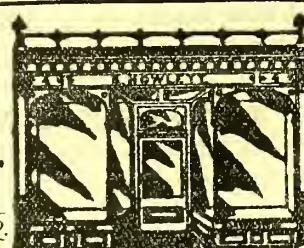
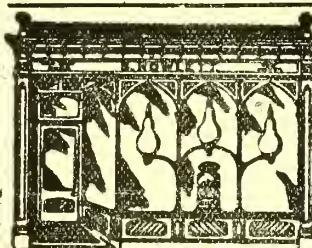
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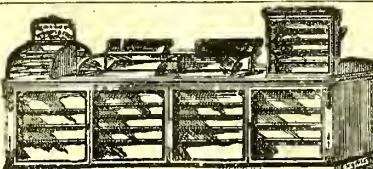
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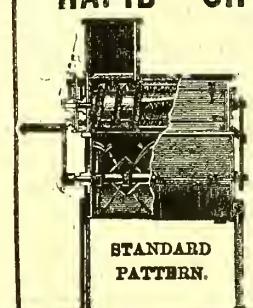
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GARDNER'S PATENT

"RAPID" SIFTERS AND MIXERS

WILL BE EXHIBITED ON

Stands 118 and 119 Brewer's Show, Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, from October 23 to 28.



Prices from 48/-

WM. GARDNER,
Engineer, &c.
GLOUCESTER.

GLASS BOTTLES GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stock
in London or
direct from
the works.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS.

With rounded edges, or the ordinary kind, plain or graduated.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 3 and 4 ounce | 8/- per gross. |
|------------------------|----------------|

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| 6 and 8 " | 9/- |
|-----------|-----|

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 oz. | 2 oz. |
|----------------|----------------|

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 3/6 | 4/6 |
|--------------|--------------|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| 5/3 per gross. | |
|----------------|--|

PANEL BOTTLES.

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2 oz. | 4 oz. | 6 oz. | 8 oz. |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 7/- | 8/- | 9/- | 9/- per gross. |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|

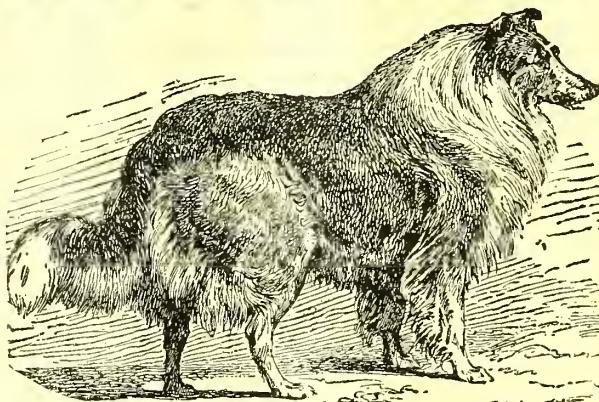
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Six gross and upwards of assorted sizes sent Carriage Free to any part of England. Smaller quantities not carriage paid. Sample Bottle sent free on application.

I. ISAACS & CO., GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS,
Francis St., Tottenham Court Road, LONDON, W.C.

Established 50 Years. Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.

HAPPY AND FREE FROM FLEAS THROUGH USE OF **SPRATT'S PATENT DOG SOAP**

**NON-
POISONOUS.**



**NON-
POISONOUS.**

Trade Terms of Goods and Medicines of
SPRATT'S PATENT LIMITED, BERMONDSEY, LONDON.

DAY, SON & HEWITT'S NEVER FAILING HORSE, CATTLE & SHEEP MEDICINES.

THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

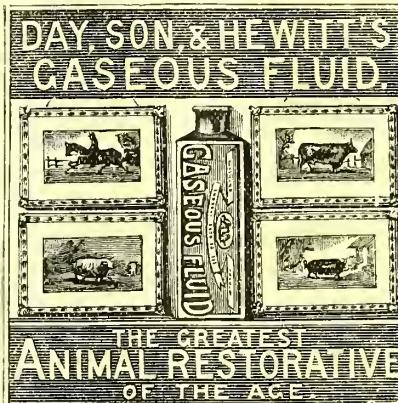
For Kicks, Onts, Bruises, Sore Withers, Swellings Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Paining after Calving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 7s.
per Bottle.

THE CASEODYNE,

Used as Landanum for parturition in Mares, Cows, and Ewes, when there is great pain exhibited with feverish symptoms. Highly beneficial for Inflammatory Colic or Enteritis, and for severe forms of Diarrhoea.

Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.



For Fret, Colic, or Gripes in Horses, Hoven or Blown Sheep, and General Debility in Stock; of exceptional value for Colds, Chills, Sconr, Diarrhea, and weakly Lambs and Calves.

Price 1s. 9d. per Bottle, 20s. per doz.

THE RED DRENCH.

For Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellows, Surfeits, Loss of Cud, Pleurisy, Hide-bound, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for cleansing and checking feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after a bad time of Calving or Lambing.

Price: for Cows, 13s. per doz.; for Ewes, 3s. 6d. per doz.

THE BRONCHOLINE.

For Husk or Hoose in Heifers, Calves, Sheep, and Lambs, also Tape-worms in Tegs. No parasite can exist in the windpipe or air-passages after the blood has been impregnated with this worm-destroying medicine.

Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

**THE ORIGINAL
STOCK-BREEDER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,**
For Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Prices, £1 18s. 9d. and £2 16s. 6d.

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HORSE-KEEPER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,**
For all ailments in Horses. Prices, £1 10s. and £2 17s. 6d.

ROYAL ANIMAL MEDICINE MANUFACTORY, 22 DORSET ST., LONDON, W.

Liberal Discount to Foreign Buyers.
Attractive Show-cards and Handbills sent with each order.

Trade Terms and full particulars on application.

STEINER'S VERMIN PASTE

FOR DESTROYING
RATS, COCKROACHES, ETC.
IN [TRY IT]
8d., 6d., & 1/- Glass Jars; 2d. & 5/- Tins.

Warranted to Keep for Export.



REGISTERED.

STEINER'S VERMIN KILLER

FOR [NEVER FAILS]
DESTROYING
MICE, ETC.

1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Packets.

**STEINER'S INSECT POWDER**

PRIME DALMATIAN.

ENGLISH GROUND.

The most energetic Insecticide.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, and all offensive Insects. Quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

1d., 3d., 6d., & 1s. Tins (& Bellows).
Also in 7-lb. and 56-lb. Tins, and in Kegs of 1 cwt. and upwards.

**JAMES'S PHOSPHOR PASTE**

FOR DESTROYING
BEETLES, RATS, MICE, ETC.

Sold in 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Glass Jars.



May be obtained through all the Wholesale Houses, or direct from

THE WORKS, LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DAY & SONS, CREWE,
ANIMAL MEDICINE SPECIALISTS.**THE RED DRINK**

Cures Fever and Costiveness in Cattle.
Cleanses and Cools the Blood and System.
For Red Water, Indigestion, and Yellows.
Cures Bad Cleansing and Prevents Milk Fever.

Price 12s. per dozen Packets.

"EWE DRENCH" acts as above for Sheep.
3s. 6d. per doz.

THE

"PURIFIED" DRIFFIELD OILS

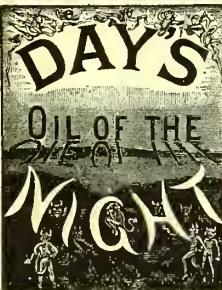
Day's Black Oils; Day's Oils.

Heals Wounds of all kinds in all Animals.
Heals Saddle & Stake Wounds & Cracked Heels.
Heals Sore Teats and Swollen Udders in Cows.
For Anointing in Bad Lambing and Calving.

Price 2s. 6d. and 6s. per Bottle.



DAY & SONS, CREWE.
BEWARE OF COPYISTS.



*What's good for
BODILY PAIN?*
DAY'S OIL OF THE NIGHT

The People's Embrocative Balm for Sprains, Muscular Weakness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Cramp, Sore Throat from Cold, Sciatica, &c., and all Aches, Pains, and Soreness.

Send for "Day's Oil of the Night" terms, framed to prevent CUTTING.

Chemists can have a Single Bottle direct. Price 1/1½ & 2/9 per Bot.

DAY & SONS, CREWE, CHESHIRE.

**"IZAL" IS THE
NEW NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT,**

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And is now supplied by the chief Wholesale Houses.

Show Cards,
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And any information the Trade may require, can be obtained on application to

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BETHNAL GREEN,
LONDON,

Who are the Sole Bottling Agents for the Manufacturers.

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Every Requisite for the Smoker in One Order.

MINIMUM OF TROUBLE. MAXIMUM OF PROFITS.

Every known Manufacturer's Packet Tobaccos and Cigarettes at their List Prices. Foreign Cigars and Tobacconists' Fancy Goods at Importers' Prices. Carriage paid on parcels of £2 upwards to any station in the United Kingdom.

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All Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobacconists' Fancy Goods should send P. C. for a copy of our Illustrated Price List. It is simply invaluable as a reference and guide to the Trade, and new beginners gather much useful information from it, thereby gaining experience and saving time and money.

Day's Black Drink

Is the most popular and certain Veterinary Remedy in the World. Don't confound it with Elixirs, Draughts, &c., which for obvious purposes are called "Black." The title is a registered one, but many "black" things are offered in its name; the only genuine is prepared by

Days of Crewe.

Day's Oil of the Night.

You can rely on it.

And you don't enjoy the privilege of selling it for nothing.

The Retailer has his profit.

HEARN'S BOTTLES

ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

BOTTLES, &c., of ANY SHAPE OR COLOUR, at the most Reasonable Prices.

HEARN, WRIGHT & CO. (Late E. A. Hearn & Co.), Wholesale & Export Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Eclipse Glass Works, Chatsworth Road, Clapton, London, E.

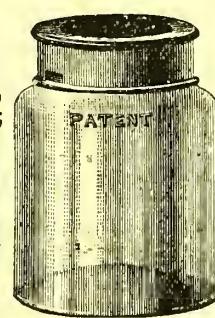
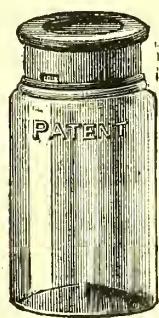
R. H. BARRETT'S PATENT CAPPED BOTTLE.

THE ONLY REALLY PERFECT BOTTLE FOR VASELINE POMADES,
DRY POWDERS, ETC.

NOTICE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES (in 5-gross Lots):—Fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various colours, very attractive in appearance—1 oz., 10/6; 1½ oz., 11/-; 2 oz., 11/6; 3 oz., 13/6; 4 oz., 15/6 per gross.

CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES IN GREAT VARIETY, PLAIN OR STOPPED.



R. H. BARRETT,

FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,

THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

Telegraphic Address—"FOREFRONT LONDON." [2]

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ESTABLISHED
1839
ESTABLISHED

ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE, or FOLDING, for the
DRUG, DRY SALTERY, AND CONFECTIONERY TRADES.

LABELS, WHEN PRINTED TO OUR INSTRUCTIONS, WE PUT ON PILL
AND OTHER BOXES FREE OF CHARGE.

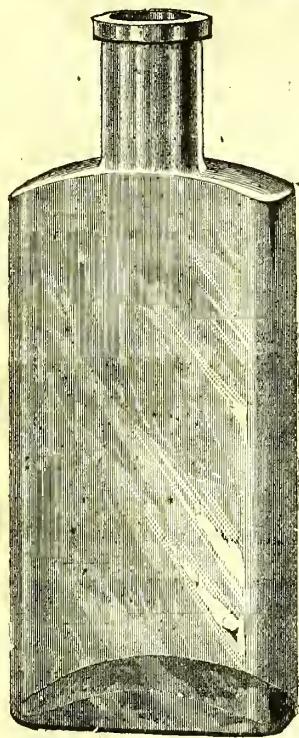
BOXES AND CASES FOR

Baking Powder, Black Lead, Bottles, Camphor Ball, Capsules, Castor Oil, Cough Lozenges, Dispensing Powder, Eye Ointment, Fancy Boxes, Fuller's Earth, Folding Boxes, Glass Top Outers, Homœopathic Bottles, Insect Powders, Ink Cases, Jewellery, Lozenge, Lip Salve, Magnesia, Metal Paste, Marking Ink, Nipple Shields, Night Lights, Parcel Post, Pastilles, Pills, Potash Tablets, Plasters, Salt Lemon, Seidlitz Powder, Starch Gloss, Soaps, Soda Powder, Syringes, Tapers, Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, &c.

ROBINSON & SONS, WHEATBRIDGE MILL & CHESTERFIELD.

And 55 FANN STREET, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON.

GLASS BOTTLES



FLAT—with Round Edges.

FEEDING BOTTLES.

| No. | 6½-inch Rubber Tube. | Small lots. | 2-grs. lots. |
|--|----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1.—Green Bottles, Boxwood Top Corks, | | | |
| White Fittings | | 25/- | 24/- |
| 3.—Ditto, Black Fittings | | 28/- | 27/- |
| White glass | 2/6 per gross extra. | | |
| China tops | 1/6 per gross extra. | | |
| 64.—Green Bottles, Glass Screw Stoppers, | | | |
| White Fittings | | 31/- | 30/- |
| 68.—Ditto, Black Fittings | | 34/- | 33/- |
| White Glass | 3/- per gross extra. | | |

per gross.

These prices include 1 doz. partitioned Wood Boxes. If Bottles are loose 2/- per gross less.
Supplied each Bottle in Cardboard Box at 4/6 per gross extra.

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

BEST QUALITY,

SUITABLE FOR A HIGH-CLASS TRADE.

GREEN FLINT.

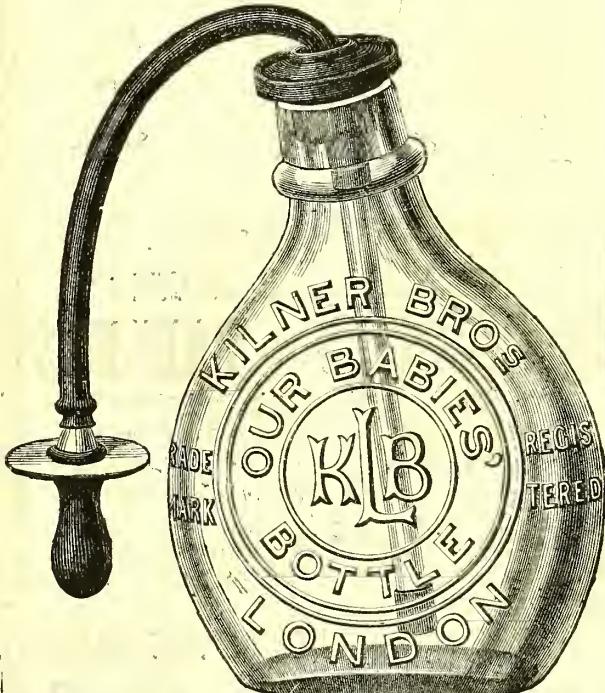
Flats (ordinary and round edges), Ovals, Direct Squares, Rounds and Octagons (plain, graduated, and lettered),

| | | | | | | |
|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------------|
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 16 | oz. |
| 11/- | 11½/- | 12/- | 12½/- | 18/- | 24/6 | per gross. |

WHITE VIALS (Plain and Graduated),

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| 1 | 1½ | 2 | 3 | 4 | oz. |
| 4/6 | 4/9 | 6/- | 6/9 | 8/9 | 10/- per gross. |

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.



MINERAL WATER BOTTLES AND BOXES OF ALL KINDS.

Illustrated Catalogue containing full particulars sent on application to

KILNER BROTHERS,

NO. 3 GREAT NORTHERN GOODS STATION, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.

"NEEDLESS TO SAY THEY ARE PERFECTION."

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

Will find that no Machine can equal for large or small quantities

THE

TRADE

DESIDERATUM MIXER

BRACHER'S PATENT

MARK.

SEND FOR PARTICULARS OF LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

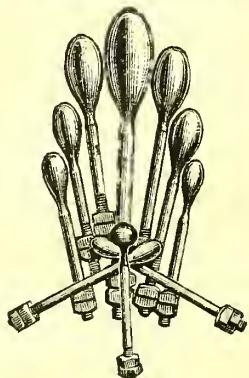
BRACHER'S PATENT,

2 & 4 MOUNT PLEASANT, ELM STREET,
GRAY'S INN ROAD,

LONDON, W.C.

CAPSULE MOULDS

SPECIAL
SHAPES
AND
SIZES
MADE
TO
ORDER.



STANDARD
SIZES
KEPT
IN
STOCK.

PARTICULARS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Sole Licensees for Manufacture and Sale of McFerran's Improved Automatic Machinery for Making

COMPRESSED TABLETS

Of various shapes and sizes, from $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. upwards. Nos. 4 and 5 Machines have been specially designed for Retail Druggists.

POWDERS NEED NOT BE GRANULATED.

REDUCED PRICE LIST.

Special Machines Manufactured to Contract for Inventors and Merchants.

JOHN HOLROYD & CO., Limited,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

THE FINEST BOTTLES IN THE MARKET, WITH WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION, ARE

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDED

THUS.

SPECIALITIES.

Best Dispensing Bottles in all Shapes, including Round-cornered, and any Fancy or other Shapes for Proprietary Articles.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Hand-made Rounds, Opal, Flint, and Turquoise Boxes.

Every attention given to any coloured and special-shaped Bottles.

White Flint, Blue Tint, Green Tint, Rich Dark and Pale Amber, Jet Black, Actinic Green, and all shades of Blue.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

CARD SPACES.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO THE PUBLISHER.

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G. W. NICHOLS,
"G. W. N."
BLACKBURN.

FINEST AND LIGHTEST IN THE MARKET.

Sole Agents—

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson,
21 Mincing Lane, LONDON, E.C.

A1 TINS 1D. SIZE } FOR OINTMENT,
also **B1 2D.** " } Tooth Powder, &c.

Plain or with Stock Embossing "Pet. Jelly," "Zinc Oint., &c.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE TRADE.

To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen.
A1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ B1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

APPLY FOR SAMPLES.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE TRADE.

PRECIPITATED CHALK,

WHIEST
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CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.
ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND OILS.
APPLY TO
AUG. LEVERMORE & CO., 8 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EVERY CHEMIST

SHOULD STOCK

HEALD'S DOG MEDICINES.

They command a ready sale everywhere.

Address—HEALD, BURNHAM, BUCKS.

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Sole Purveyors to Spiers & Pond (Lim.)



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10-gross Tins, carriage paid, for 4/- Cash with order.
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COMP. SULPH. LOZ. (Garrod's Formula) & TABLETS.

4 lbs., carriage paid, for 4/- Cash with order.
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COFFEE.

THE "ORIGINAL CANISTER" & ROASTED COFFEES

These Coffees have been before the Public for nearly 50 years,
and are the very best of their kind.

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ESTABLISHED 1847. AGENTS WANTED.

"SILVERY WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL" TOOTH STOPPING



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SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER.

Special Terms to Wholesale Houses for Sheet or Sticks stamped with their own name.
A sample box of 3d. sticks sent post free for 12 stamps. Price list and sample free.

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The New Lotion for Rodent Ulcer, Cancer of Tongue, Lips,
Lupus, Ringworm, Varicose Veins, &c.

Retail, 2/- per Bottle. Trade, 23/- per dozen, subject.

THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., 25 Lime Street, LONDON, E.C.

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Supplied in Original Bottles ready for
Patient's use (stamped), to retail at 4/-
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HAND-PICKED GUM ARABIC.

Wholesale and Export Druggists before buying elsewhere
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10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C. [2]

NESS & COMPANY, DARLINGTON.

Old-established Manufacturers and Exporters of Insecticidal, Disinfectant,
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Will send to any address Particulars and Samples of their Powerful

SHEEP DIPS AND DISINFECTANTS.

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COMPOSITION ESSENCE

FULL STRENGTH & FINE AROMA.

This Popular Preparation shows no signs of losing its hold upon the public taste,
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the many cheap and worthless substitutes offered.

Our article is of first-rate quality, and never varies in constitution. It gives the greatest satisfaction.

PRICES:

IN BULK.

Per lb., 10d.; W. Qts., per lb., 9½d.; 10 Gall. Casks,
per lb., 8½d.

SPECIAL STRENGTH, per lb., 1/-; W. Qts., per lb., 1/4.

IN BOTTLES.

4 oz. (1/- size) at 4/6 per dozen. An exceptionally cheap
and well-got-up line; labels in colours, with cardboard outer.
6d. size (panelled bottle, wrapped), 3/- per dozen.

GINGER WINE ESSENCE.

Made from the finest Jamaica Ginger for the immediate production of a delicious stimulating Temperance Beverage.

THE DRINK FOR EVENING PARTIES, WINTER GATHERINGS, &c.

Does not infringe the requirements of the Excise Regulations, and may be sold without fear.

1/- lb.; W. Qts., 10d. lb.; 6d. bottles, 4/- dozen; 1/- bottles, 7/- dozen.

THE "DATURA" ASTHMA CURE.

The MOST SALEABLE ASTHMA CURE.

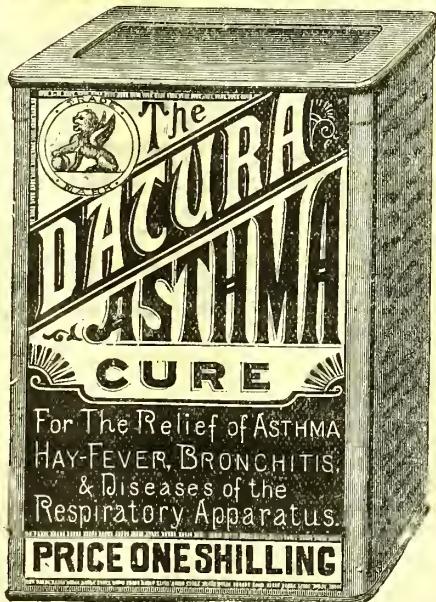
CHARACTERISTICS:

HIGH-CLASS STYLE.

POPULAR PRICE.

CERTAIN RESULTS.

It never fails to give Relief.



No Chemist should be without a 1 dozen box of this preparation. Full supply of Show Cards, Bills, &c., with each order.

PRICE 8/- PER DOZEN.

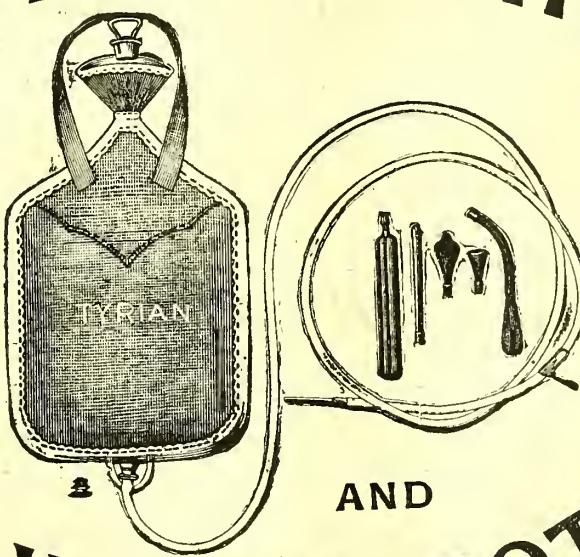
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POTTER & CLARKE, WHOLESALE BOTANIC DRUGGISTS,
5, 6 & 7 RAVEN ROW, ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.

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COMBINATION

FOUNTAIN SYRINGE



HOT AND WATER BOTTLE.

A COMPLETE FOUNTAIN SYRINGE

With Six Hard Rubber Pipes, the Rectal, Nasal, Eye, Spray, Bent Vaginal, and large Vaginal Irrigator.

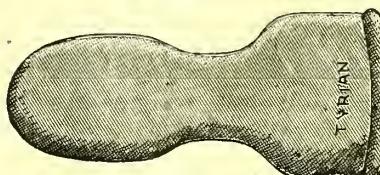
The Bag and Tubing are of Best Quality White Rubber, and guaranteed perfect.

AN EXCELLENT HOT WATER BOTTLE,

Holding Two Quarts. The whole handsomely put up in Polished Wooden Box.

"TYRIAN" No. 85 NIPPLES

PURE



GUM.

To go over neck of bottle. This shape of Nipple (with constricted neck) is the style used more than any other in the United States.

THE ABOVE GOODS ARE MANUFACTURED BY
THE TYER RUBBER CO., Andover, MASS., U.S.A.

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